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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

Regd. No. B. 1065

INSURANCE
SWADESHI IN INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXIV NO. 215

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1936

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Hollowness Of Seva Dal Ban Exposed

Craik's Significant Admission

POSSESSION OF AIR GUN IS NO OFFENCE

Ranga Reminds Mody Of Fate Of Czarist Regime In Company Law Debate

SIMLA, September 9.

Replying to Mr. Sri Prakash in the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir Henry Craik stated that volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal were found practising rifle drill with air-guns at Benares in 1931.

The air-guns were not recovered neither any action taken against the persons so practising, under the Arms Act.

No action was taken against the official, who discovered it for not arresting the volunteers concerned, or recovering the air-guns.

"No" was the reply to Mr. Sri Prakash to further enquiries, if the possession of air-gun was an offence under the Arms Act, or was that the sole reason why the Hindustani Seva Dal still continued to be an "unlawful association" in some provinces.

Prem Mahavidyalaya

Replying to Mr. Sri Prakash, Sir Henry Craik said that the Prem Mahavidyalaya was still an "unlawful association". The question of the removal of the ban would be considered by the local Government, after the disposal of the civil suit, now pending, in regard to the proper management of this Institution.—United Press.

RESTRICTIONS ON SUBHAS

Home Member's Reply In Assembly

Mr. Satyamurti again asked the Home Member to-day, if their attention was drawn to a statement of Mr. Butler in the House of Commons that, Mr. Subhas Bose had been released from gaol, but was placed under restraint, and what was the nature of the restraint.

Sir Henry Craik answered in the affirmative with regard to the first question and said that Mr. Bose had been detained in his brother's residence in Giddapahar, under Regulation III. Certain restrictions on his movements, visitors and correspondence had been imposed on him.

WHAT ARE THE RESTRICTIONS

Mr. Satyamurti: What are the restrictions?

Sir Henry Craik: Visitors have to receive permission before an interview; correspondence of Mr. Bose has to be seen by the Government; and, he cannot go beyond a certain distance of the house.

Mr. Satyamurti: Will any Government officer be present, when visitors talk to Mr. Bose?

Sir Henry Craik: I think, no.

Mr. Satyamurti: Are all the letters delivered to Mr. Bose?

Sir Henry Craik: Yes.

BAN ON PAPERS?

Pundit Lakshmi Kantha Maltra: Is it a fact that Mr. Bose is not allowed to read nationalist papers, such as the "Anand Bazar" or "Amrita Bazar Patrika"?

Sir Henry Craik: I don't think that arises out of this question.

Mr. Saxena: Is it a fact that Mahatma Gandhi wanted to interview Mr. Subhas Bose and Pundit Jawaharlal wrote a letter to him, which was not delivered?

Sir Henry Craik: I have no knowledge of that.

Mr. Saxena: Is Government paying any rent to the house, where Mr. Bose is staying?

Sir Henry Craik: The house belongs to his brother.

Mr. Saxena: Yes! but is Gov-

COMPANY LAW BILL DEBATE

S. V. Chetty's Retort To Husseinbhai

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The cool showers which greeted Simla this morning seemed to have had a remarkably lightening effect on the minds of the members of the Assembly.

During question hour, there were continual ripples of laughter, as members tried their wit against each other.

"Is it in the public interest that the public should suffer?" was one of the questions with which Babu Sriprakash assailed the Treasury Bench.

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether it was from "Philip drunk to Philip sober" when Mr. Lloyd was answering a question as to whom the income-tax officers submitted their income returns.

"No they are all sober" observed the Law Member.

There was quite a volley of supplementary questions on the appointment of Mr. Franks as the editor of "Indian Listener."

Sir Frank Noyce admitted that Government were aware of the adverse criticism in the case of some of his writings, but added "I am not prepared to admit that these articles have necessarily any bearing on the question of his appointment, which has no connection whatever with the news" he, however, informed the House that it was merely a temporary arrangement.

(Continued on Page 12.)

ernment paying any rent for that?

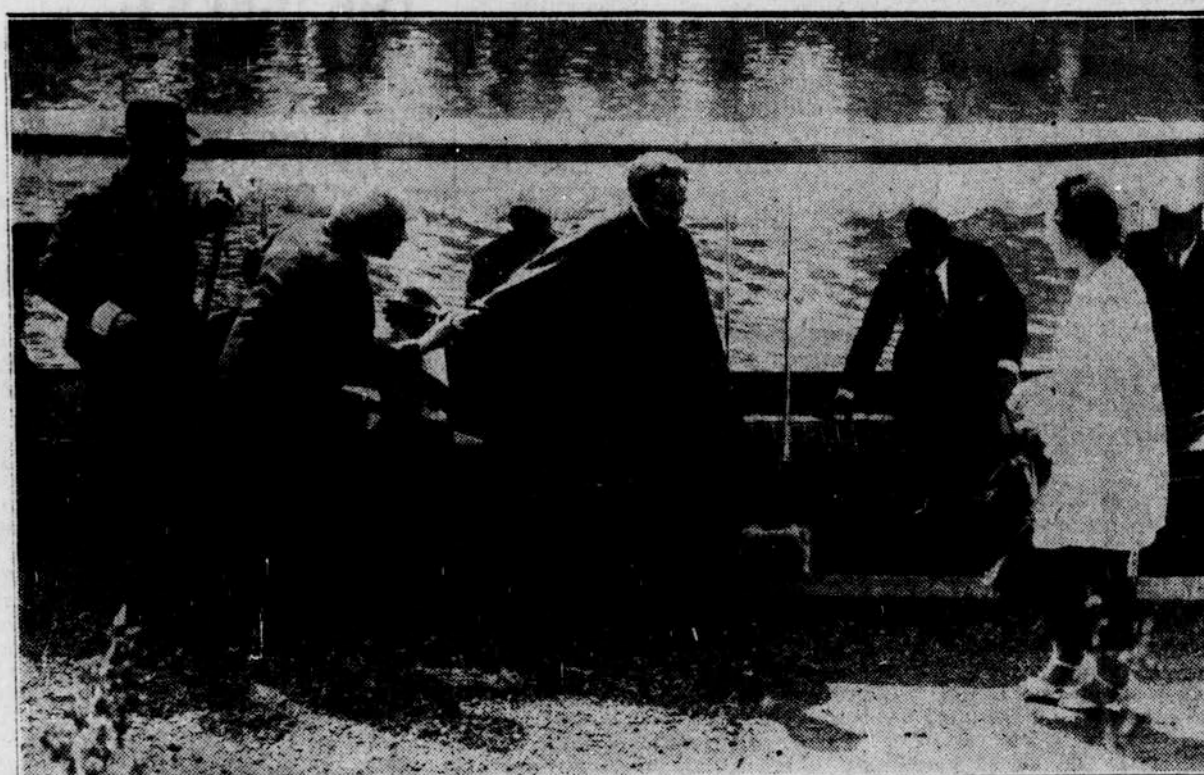
Sir Henry Craik: I require a notice for that.

Pundit Maltra: Is it a fact that Mr. Bose is not permitted to read nationalist papers and that he is only supplied 'Statesman' and the 'Star of India', which he does not like?

Sir Henry Craik: I am not aware of that.

Pundit Maltra: Is there any objection to his reading nationalist papers?

Sir Henry Craik: It is quite possible some such orders have been passed.—United Press.



SECRET MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA AND THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION ON THAMES ISLAND: The Emperor of Abyssinia, Haile Selassie, and members of the Egyptian Delegation in London met in secret at a luncheon party, in the quiet surroundings of the Thames Casino Hotel, Tags Island, near Hampton Court. Four launches were used to convey the visitors to the island and discussions lasted several hours. Photo shows: The Emperor of Abyssinia, Haile Selassie, being assisted from the launch on arrival. Dr. Martin, Ethiopian Minister in London, is seen on left.

MOTOR-GHARRY COLLISION

Victoriawalla Knocked Unconscious And Vehicle Smashed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A victoriawallah was knocked out of consciousness on Wednesday night, as a result of a serious collision which occurred at about 10-30, between a motor-car, driven by a European and a victoria, near the Prince of Wales Statue (Kala Ghoda), in the city.

The name of the victoriawallah is not known, as he has not yet recovered consciousness. He is lying in the G. T. Hospital. Concussion of brain is suspected, though there are no marks of serious external injuries, besides a bump on the head, and minor abrasions on the body.

UNDER INVESTIGATION.

It is stated, that the motor-car X 202 driven by one Mr. Boswell was proceeding from Rampart Row towards Flora Fountain, taking a round off the Prince of Wales Statue, while the gharry was proceeding towards the Museum. How exactly the collision occurred, is a matter still under investigation.

As a result of the collision, the horse also was severely injured, and the victoria smashed.

The front bumper-bar, the left mudguard and the radiator of the car, were damaged, while the tail-lamp lay loose on the road.

The victoria was smashed, its front wheels and the head lamps were scattered over the place of accident.

The two occupants, of the victoria whose identity is not known, escaped with a severe shake-up.

The driver of the car, which was unoccupied, was unhurt. Mr. Boswell was taken to the Colaba Police Station, and further enquiries are in progress.

TWO DOCTORS TO EXAMINE BOSE

Government Fulfil Assurance Given In Assembly

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

At the request of the Government of Bengal Sir Nitran Sircar left to-night for Kurseong to examine Mr. Subhas Bose. Dr. K. S. Roy accompanied him.

They are expected to return to Calcutta on Thursday.

It may be recalled that following the announcement by the Law Member in the Assembly that Mr. Subhas Bose would be examined by two doctors of his own choice, the adjournment motion in respect of Mr. Bose's health was withdrawn.—United Press.

Important Landmark In Indian Banking

HIGH COMMISSIONER OPENS CENTRAL EXCHANGE BANK IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 9.

An event of considerable importance in Anglo-Indian banking occurred this afternoon when Sir Firoz Khan Noon formally opened the Central Exchange Bank of India at 49/53 Bishopsgate.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala stressed the importance of the new enterprise. He fervently believed that through the sympathy, co-operation and patronage of the commercial community in India and the encouragement and sympathetic attitude of the British and foreign banks, its business would grow and, along with other British banks, it would be able to encourage trade relations between India and other parts of the empire.

Over 400 were present including Sir Henry Strakosh, Sir W. E. Goodenough, Sir Malcolm Hogg, Mr. A. K. Roy, Sir Ness Wadia and Sir Shapurji Billmoria.

IMPORTANT LANDMARK

Sir Firoz Khan Noon referred to the opening of the Bank as an important landmark in the financial and commercial development of India. In view of modern trade barriers it was essential that Empire countries be knit together with bonds of mutual friendship and assistance in trade facilities and commercial venture.

INDIA'S STAKE IN ENGLAND.

British Commercial interests were as safe in India as Indian interests were in England. He claimed that there was no country in the world so safe as His Majesty's Empire in India. If it was in the interests of India that British capitalists should have a stake in India, it was equally in the interests of Great Britain that Indians should have financial stakes in England.

Concluding he expressed the hope that this baby Indian bank would be accorded by the mother banks in London welcome the support that they could justly claim. Basing expectations on past experience, they could safely look to London for light and guidance.—Reuter.

MAHATMA ORDERED COMPLETE REST

No Temperature And Condition Normal

WARDHAGANJ, September 9.

Mahatma Gandhi is making speedy progress. He has been asked to take complete rest for some time. He has no temperature now and everything else is normal. He is likely to be discharged shortly from hospital.—A.P.

JAYAPRAKASH ILL

Confined To Bed Since Five Days

WARDHAGANJ, September 9.

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist has inflammation in maxillary sinus, causing acute pain. He has been confined to bed for the last five days.—A.P.

CONTRACT FOR INDIAN COAL

Ceylon Govt. Railway's Order For Next Year

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

It is understood that India has received the Ceylon Government Railway's contract for supply of coal for the next year.

South Africa has had the contract for the past two years.—A. P.

Rajan Babu To Stay For A Week At Wardha

PATNA, Sept. 9.

From information received at Sadaquat Ashram to-day from Wardha it appears that Babu Rajendra Prasad has improved considerably as his asthma trouble is fast disappearing.

He will stay one week more at Wardha.—United Press.

MASANI FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9.

Mr. Masani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, left Delhi to-day by the Frontier Mail for Bombay.—A. P.

FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR FATHERLAND

Hitler Reiterates Demand For Colonies

FLING AT JEWS AND COMMUNISTS AT NAZI PARTY CONGRESS

Herr Hitler in a proclamation reiterated the German demand for colonies in the presence of an enthusiastic audience of 30,000, gathered at the Eighth Nazi Party Congress of Nuremberg.

He declared that the British Politician's remark that Germany "does not need colonies and can buy raw material" was as intelligent as the remark of the Bourbon Princess about the people demanding bread, namely, "why don't they eat cake."

NAZI PARTY CONGRESS OPENS

Hitler Says German Ports No Longer Resemble Graveyards

NUREMBERG, Sept. 9.

In the presence of an enthusiastic audience of 30,000 Herr Hitler opened the eighth Nazi Party Congress at Luitpold Hall. The fact, that numerous important French guests, including M. Laval, have been invited, it is believed, indicates a desire to put Herr Hitler's regime to the fore in a favourable light in France and Britain.

Herr Rudolf Hess in his opening speech dwelt on the events in Spain where "bolshivism is rife in all beastly nakedness and Governments are no longer able to maintain neutralities which they themselves propose."

HITLER'S PROCLAMATION

Regional leader Wagner read Herr Hitler's proclamation reviewing the work of the past five years and declared that German Ports no longer resemble graveyards.

Factories have quadrupled and staffs of Krupp are again re-organising with activity. Everybody is working for the commonwealth instead of private profit. All this has been achieved without a single Jew in the cultural leadership of the nation. (Great Applause).

DEMAND FOR COLONIES

The Hitler Proclamation declared that the British politician's remark that Germany does not need colonies and can buy raw material is as intelligent as the

remark of the Bourbon Princess about the people demanding bread, namely "Why don't they eat cake?"

It explained that it was at present impossible to raise wages as that would lead to devaluation of the currency.

FOUR-YEAR PLAN

The Proclamation announced a four-year plan to make Germany entirely independent as regards all raw materials, which can be produced by German chemists, mines and factories, these industries will absorb workmen freed by the completion of the re-armament programme.—Reuter.

Trend Of Speeches In Nazi Party Congress Will Be Anti-Bolshevist

NUREMBERG, Sept. 8.

Black Guards, standing shoulder to shoulder, lined the streets to guard the official delegates arriving for the eighth Nazi Party Congress opening to-morrow.

Herr Hitler arrived from Berchtesgaden in the afternoon and was wildly cheered when he appeared on the balcony of his hotel.

The exhibition opened to-day aims at impressing visitors regarding alleged Soviet atrocities and the slogan: "Bolshevism as world enemy number one" is likely to be the keynote of most of the speeches.

Herr Hitler has invited more guests of honour from Britain than ever before. Invitations have been sent to 112 members of the British society, Government officials and politicians.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE FOR SYRIA

France Avoids Mistake Of Anglo-Iraqi Treaty

PARIS, Sept. 9.

The Franco-Syrian Treaty, initiated at the famous clockroom in the Quai D'Orsay, confers independence on Syria in three years.

The treaty is modelled on the lines of the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty. But according to M. Vieu not, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, it avoids the mistake in the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of not ensuring the protection of Christian and other minorities.—Reuter.

LI. MISRICHAND TO BE OPERATED

LONDON, Sept. 9.

LI. Misrichand is undergoing another operation in the nose in Queen Alexandra Medical Hospital.—Reuter.

MANMOHAN SINGH NOT COMPETING

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Manmohan Singh has abandoned his intention of competing in the Johannesburg Air Race.—Reuter.

TRADE UNIONS SUPPORT BLUM

France To Stress For Neutrality In Spanish War

PARIS, Sept. 9.

The French Trade Unions have decided to support M. Blum.

A meeting of the General Labour Federation called to define the attitude to the Government regarding the ban on the arms to Spain decided to reaffirm its entire support of the Popular Front Government.

A communique requested M. Blum to set promptly in view of the summoning of the League Council and to ask all Governments for strict observance of the Covenant.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

INSURGENTS' CLAIM REFUTED.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, September 9.

The insurgents' claim to have entered San Sebastian appears to be premature. The insurgent columns are pressing in on two sides between five and ten miles from the town.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—“Box No. The ‘Bombay Chronicle’—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—“Box No. The Advertisement Department, The ‘Bombay Chronicle,’ Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately an experienced teacher with B.A., B.T. qualifications for a school at Baroda, to join services from the 1st October. Apply stating caste, age, personality and enclosing postal stamps for correspondence. Box No. 6912, “Bombay Chronicle.”

Royal Service Agency, High-class Employment Specialists (established 1930) render assistance to all seeking employments, any line. Apply with particulars, 14, Hamam Street, 2nd floor, Fort. (6916)

Wanted Cashier immediately for business house. Apply stating salary. Security in cash Rs. 500 essential. Box No. 6898, “Bombay Chronicle.”

Wanted unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (6902).

Wanted Safe Deposit Vault Expert to layout, erect and work in up-country. Apply Box No. 6899, “Bombay Chronicle.”

Wanted a Graduate Clerk, preferably in Mathematics. Starting pay Rs. 60. On confirmation Rs. 60-3-90 with Provident Fund benefits. Must be under 25 years. Apply in own handwriting with full particulars to Post Box No. 1002, Bombay. (3896).

Wanted Assistant Spinning Masters for an Upcountry Cotton Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 6889, “Bombay Chronicle.”

Wanted a Manager for a period of one year in the first instance on a salary upto Rs. 250 per month according to qualification. Only those who had held high posts in leading Banks need apply. Retired men preferred. Decent security will be required. Applications with testimonials will be received upto the end of September, 1936. Secretary, the Vyasa Bank Ltd., Sri Krishnarajendra Road, Bangalore City. (6905).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

For Sugar Factories: Sugar Technologist with foreign qualification and long experience of big Indian Factories is just free to take charge of Manufacturing as well as Engineering Dept. of one or more factories conveniently situated. Can also arrange entire staff. For terms apply to Box No. 6810, “Bombay Chronicle.”

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Lodging Partner for Charcoal and General Business in Suburbs. Apply Box 6885, “Bombay Chronicle.”

Wanted—Respectable Youngman as Partner. Cash Investment Rs. 300 essential. Very Paying Business. Apply Box 6691, “Bombay Chronicle.”

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Financier for Building Contracts and advancing loans on Bombay Properties. Profits guaranteed. Particulars Phone 30540. (6911)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents for well-known and leading Insurance Companies, transacting Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance business. Fair and reasonable terms for really influential Agents able to offer substantial business. Please apply with Bank references or references from leading businessmen to Box No. 3879, “Bombay Chronicle.”

Wanted—A few energetic Agents and Stockists to push the sale of well-known wonderful Hindustani Medicines prepared by the Pratap Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., of Ajmer in Bombay and suburbs on pay or commission or both. Please apply to Seth Kanhaiyalal Lohawala, Ground Floor, 12, Kohnoor Road, Dadar. (6914).

Wanted—Influential Youngmen as Chief Agents and organisers. Handsome terms. Up-to-date schemes. Distinguished directorate. Security deposited with Government Rs. 35,000. Apply:—Agency organiser, Central Popula: Assurance Ltd., Post Restante, Bombay. (6890)

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Love and Marriage predictions a speciality. Write time of birth, date, or time of writing with rupees two. Rajdhani, Dadar, Bombay. (6915).

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Novelty in Sari Borders—Brocade Sari borders in silk, half-silk, and real gold and silver thread in various registered patterns and colours recently introduced by the Swadeshi Silk & Ribbon Mills Co., Benares, can be had from Messrs. Kanti Lal & Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Chandra Chawh, Bombay 2. (6806).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikhalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion		Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion		Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion		Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions		Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT (Works Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of providing underground storm water drains with accessories at Queen's Road between Churchgate Street and 1st Marine Street, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK, City Engineer, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th Sept., 1936.

3899

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

1. SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following works for the Proposed New Club House for the Cricket Club of India, Ltd. on Plot No. 22, Backbay Reclamation, Block No. II, Bombay.

(a) General Building Work.
(b) Sanitary Work.

2. Tender forms can be obtained from the Offices of the Chartered Architects, Messrs. Gregson, Batley & King, Chartered Bank Building, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10 for each copy.

3. Tenders must reach the Offices of the Architects on or before noon MONDAY, the 21st instant with a cash deposit of Rs. 5,000 for the General Building Work and a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000 for the Sanitary work.

4. The Managing Committee of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The Committee will not enter into any correspondence regarding tenders.

“By Order of the Committee.”

A. S. DE MELLO, Honorary Secretary.” 3893.

GENUINE ENGLISH

CROOKES GLARE GLASSES in TROPIC-PROOF frames

Rs. 7-8 Per Pair

Lawrence & Mayo Ltd. 274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TEMKAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for Bai Khatizabai, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Dada Jusb. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land with dwelling house at Temkar Street containing by admeasurement 145 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing Street Nos. 136-138-140 and bounded on the North by the property of Chhotu on the South by the Musjid of Temkar Street and on the East by Temkar Street and on the West by Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Solicitors at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF KASAMBHAI FLOUR MILL, GOODWILL AND RANI HEAD TRADE MARK ON DUNCAN ROAD.

Sale of right, title and interest of insolvent Ramjanaly Kasambhai Thaver and mortgages M/S Bank of India Ltd., in Kasambhai flour mill Buildings, machineries and land quit and ground tenure 760 sq. yds. good will and Rani head trade mark on FRIDAY, 18th September, 1936, at 12-30 noon (S.T.) at the Official Assignee's Office in High Court. Sale is final and subject to a reserve price.

CRAWFORD & CO., Govt. Auctioneers.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Premises of Old Cornaglia, 39, Meadows Street, Fort, of complete Flat Furniture, Godrej & Milner Safes, Grandfather Hall Clock (By Johj Walker), Bronze Figures, Remington portable typewriter, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Musical Box, English Drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sets, Compactum Wardrobes, etc.

Daily 5-15, 8. ROXY New 10-45 p.m. Queen's Road. To-morrow Matinee 2-45 p.m. BOMBAY TALKIES.

“ACHHUT KANYA” 5TH WEEK

CENTRAL

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT
2, 6, 10 P.M.

THE GREATEST
MUSICAL FILM EVER
PRODUCED!

“THE GREAT
ZIEGFELD”

For Sheer Beauty
Splendour-Opulence
this glittering spectacle is the
last word in screen entertainment!

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SUPER PICTURE

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Supported by the
greatest cast ever assembled
Melodious Songs
Delightful Dances
Glittering Fashion Parades
FREE LIST ENTIRELY
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PLAZA

To-night 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAUREL & HARDY
in a full length comedy
“BOHEMIAN GIRL”

NEXT SATURDAY
REX & RIN-TIN-TIN
in a thrilling drama
“LAW OF THE WILD”

If you were thrilled
by ‘G MEN’

Don't miss this one!

OPERA HOUSE

LAST DAY TO-DAY
3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EDWARD G.
ROBINSON

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BULLETS
OR BALLOTS

WITH

JOAN BLONDELL
FRANK MCHUGH
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REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-
KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrive	Departure
Shunko	26th Aug	12th Sept
Arup	9th Sept	23rd
Woyo	22nd	6th Oct
Borneo	23rd	8th
Taijin	1st Oct	24th
Holland	20th	30th
Hamburg	24th	30th

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Telephone: 2202. Telegrams: “SHOSEN”

EXTENSION OF COUNCIL CHAMBER

Supplementary Grants
Voted By Bihar
Legislature

RANCHI, September 9. The Bihar Legislative Council voted to-day supplementary demands of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 345,619 respectively for extension of the existing Council Chamber at Patna to meet the requirements of the new Legislature under Reforms and for acquisition of the Pusa Estate for establishment of the Central Experimental and Seed Farm for north Bihar. The session of the Council was prorogued.—A.P.

CAUSES OF WAR MUST GO

Support To World Peace:
Calcutta Tributes To
Dr. Sunderland

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8. High tributes to the memory of the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, were paid by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, presiding at a public meeting held at the Mahabodhi Society Hall in celebration of the “All India Peace Day.” The meeting was organised by the Bengal section of the Indian National Committee for World Congress.

Mr. Chatterjee deplored Reuter's failure to supply the news of Dr. Sunderland's death to newspapers in India. The people of India had a real grievance in this matter.

Explaining the utility of the World Peace movement, Mr. Chatterjee emphasized that it was futile to think that such a movement would succeed unless there was a real change of heart among the peoples of different countries. World Peace would be impossible of attainment if they could not get rid of war-mindedness and remove the causes of war. So long as there was lust of power and greed for wealth, all talk of disarmament were mere meaningless jargon.—United Press.

Madras Supports

World Peace Congress

MADRAS, September 8. In connection with the World Peace Conference which commenced its session at Brussels, a public meeting was held at the High Court Beach, last evening, when Socialist leaders expressed sympathy of the Congress Socialist Party with the object of the Conference and wished it all success in its endeavour to establish everlasting peace in the world.—United Press.

TRUNK 'PHONE CALLS

Concession To Subscribers

SIMLA, September 9.

A communicable says:—“In order to popularise the use of the trunk telephone service and as a concession to telephone subscribers, the Posts and Telegraphs Department have decided to suspend with effect from the 1st October, 1936, for one year as an experimental measure the rule under which subscribers are required to make a deposit for trunk telephone calls. This concession applied to all subscribers on Government systems and on certain conditions to subscribers to the systems of the licensed Telephone Companies. The Department reserved to itself the right to revoke it at any time or to re-impose the rule in the case of any individual subscriber in which the circumstances render this desirable. The existing deposits of telephone subscribers on the 1st October, 1936, will be adjusted against their future bills for trunk calls.—United Press.

WORKERS REFUSE REDUCED WAGES.

Labour Trouble Starts
In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, September 9.

The weavers of the Aryoday Spinning, Aryoday Ginning and Rajnagar Mills downed tools to-day after refusing to take wages from which Rs. 4 were cut to be kept as deposit, according to notice recently put up by the mills, pending negotiations between the Millowners' Association, and the Labour Association regarding the standardisation of wages. The Labour Association had demanded arbitration in the matter.—A.P.

WANTED BETTER FORM OF RELIEF

Bhil Woman On Metal
Work Faints Due To
Starvation

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, September 8.

The famine stricken Bhil labourers do not earn on metal breaking work, sufficient wages to keep their skin and bones together is testified by a report that on the Bajarwara quarry near Jhalod, a gang of 27 persons was able enough to break metal 175 cubic feet within a period of seven days for which the gang got Rs. 3-8-0 only and another gang of 8 persons was able to earn only a rupee within a week, i.e., each labourer got only 3 1/2 pies per datum for his instance. These are some of the instances. In spite of getting such horribly meagre wages Bhils are flocking to the test works of metal breaking. It proves the extent and intensity of starvation from which the peasants are suffering.

It is said that the labourers reported the matter to the Assistant Collector who visited the quarry on Tuesday. It is fair to force the famine stricken and unskilled labourers to break metal which work fetches them such a scanty and ridiculous wage?

A woman on this quarry is said to have fainted while going to drink water, owing to hard work in a state of starvation. A potter of Sampal village treated her and gave her whey to drink after which she regained consciousness. Another man is also said to have been fainted while breaking metal and was removed afterwards by his relatives. Further details regarding him are not available.

BHILS DEMAND CASH RELIEF

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, September 8.

Thousands of peasants have applied to the local authorities to get in cash the twenty-five percent remission in land revenue credited this year. But the authorities are in no hurry while the Bhils are in claws of starvation.

It will be recalled here that the Commissioner, Northern Division, before his visit to this place on 22nd has issued orders to the local officials to give away the remission in cash for giving immediate relief.

Will the local officials expedite the matter when the peasants are in dire necessity of money?

Hindu And Sikh Houses Dismantled In Kot?

RAWALPINDI, September 9.

Reports about the dismantling of forty Hindu and Sikh houses within the jurisdiction of Kot Fatakhan by, it is alleged, the employees of the Nawab of Kot have been received here.

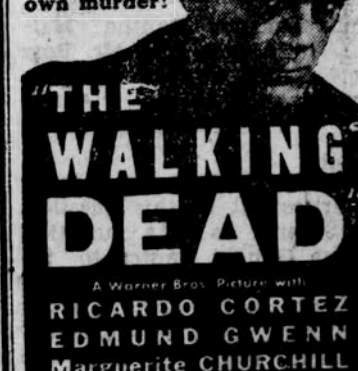
It may be stated that as a sequel to a severe boycott started by the Muslims of the locality against the Hindus and Sikhs there, in retaliation to the Shahidganj episode, a large number of the latter communities left their original homes (which are now being dismantled) and migrated to other places. The authorities are visiting the place of incident.—United Press.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The flight of a domestic servant, in the employ of Khwaja Sarfuddin Khaleel, residing at Telang Road (Matunga), with jewelry and cash valued at Rs. 785-9-6, was cut short when he was arrested by the Kingsway Police during the early hours of yesterday morning at Lady Hardinge Road.

Wirasat Hussain Sarhat Hussain the accused, was remanded till 16th instant at the Dadar Court to-day.

Abdul Aziz Karimbux, a resident of Ambala, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment at the Girgaum Court on a charge of house-trespass by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate.

The scene of the crime was the residence of Narendra Kumar Singh at Gamdevi and it took place on August 26th last.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge and said that he went to the place in search of a job. He admitted two previous convictions.

How a resident of the Hindu Colony, Pandit Niranjal Sharma was alleged to have tried to elude a bailiff who arrested him yesterday morning, under the pretext of changing his clothes, and then slipping away by the back door, was related before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho at the Dadar Presidency Court, to-day.

It is alleged, on hearing that the bailiff had gone to the Police Station to lodge a complaint, Niranjal surrendered himself, later.

He was bailed out till the 16th instant.

He is being charged under Sec. 225-B, Indian Penal Code.

An ex-cashier who owed money, was arrested as a sequel to a stabbing affray, after a hot chase, by an excited mob to the Mahabour Police Station last night.

It was alleged Madderhusein gave up his job as a cashier at the Globe Cinema Hotel, Sandhurst Road, a month back.

It seems he owed the Manager of the Hotel a sum of Rs. 84, which it was alleged he borrowed in small sums.

Yesterday it happened that the complainant, Allimahomed Abduljabbar, came across the accused on Sandhurst Road and accosted him.

The small argument over the 'money' developed into an altercation. Whereupon it was alleged, the accused pulled out a small pen knife from his lounge and threw it at the other.

It was stated that the blade of the knife struck complainant on his abdomen. A mob gathered round and chased the accused

raising a hue and cry, from Golpitha to the Police Station.

The complainant who received an incised wound an inch-deep, was treated at the J. J. Hospital. The accused was also treated for a few scratches.

Pending further enquiries the accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 at the Girgaum Court till 23rd inst.

Wife's Head Battered With Grinding Stone

There was wild excitement in Kamatipura this morning over the news that a man, who suspected the fidelity of his wife, had battered her head with a grinding stone.

The Police were informed of the occurrence and they found the woman struggling in a pool of blood.

It appears Gulabai, a Hindu woman has been residing with her husband Bajirao at Kamatipura for some time past.

Owing to the unemployment of the husband, Gulabai and her husband Bajirao shifted to the residence of her sister. Here Bajirao found himself uncomfortable and advised his wife to leave her sister's place and to go along with him somewhere else to reside.

This Gulabai, it is stated, refused to do and the husband suspected her fidelity. This morning at about 10 a.m. Bajirao struck her with a grinding stone and battered her head mercilessly.

Her cries brought a number of people to the scene who summoned the police. Gulabai was removed to the hospital where she is lying in a precarious condition. Bajirao has been arrested by the police.

Under the Gaming Act Dhondia Bapu was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, at Dadar Court.

The accused was arrested on August 15 last by the Prevention of Gambling Squad at the B.D.D. Chawls, Naigaum.

On a similar charge, Mahadeo Dhondoo, who was arrested at Abdullah Building, at Parel, on July 27 last, was sentenced to one month's R.I.

On a similar charge, Dhondu Hudkiya, who was arrested on August 31st, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500 or, one month's R.I. for gambling at Municipal Mahar Chawl, Arthur Road. The accused pleaded guilty and said that his father got him employed, under a man whom he did not know, for taking sutia bets.

BOMBAY FORGES AHEAD

Wireless Set To Be Installed At Police H. Q.

Bombay city is to be further modernised by the Commissioner of Police.

After the introduction of traffic islands, which are copied from Europe, it is proposed to instal a wireless set at the Head Police Office.

In England and in most country parts of Europe and America police headquarters are equipped with wireless sets so as to flash the news of the crimes to different police stations immediately in order to apprehend the criminals. They are also fitted to police cars and lorries.

In Bombay, no such method prevails. There are Police Bulletins issued daily giving information regarding occurrences of the day but before they reach the police stations the criminals have made themselves scarce.

Wireless will also be helpful to the police during times of disturbance in the city. During riots the police have hitherto had to depend upon telephones which are sometimes interrupted by rioters either by cutting the wires or by tapping.

At present as an experimental measure a wireless set will be installed with two mobile receivers. After a year of experiment during which some members of the police staff will be trained, the experiment will be reviewed and a full wireless system will be installed in the city.

UNIVERSAL ARTS LEAGUE

Will Present Interesting Programme Of Dancing, Drams And Music

The Universal Arts League of Bombay which, since last two years, is making praiseworthy attempts to elevate the status of art and artists has arranged an interesting programme of dancing, drama and music on Friday, 18th September, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road. The world renowned poetess and the prominent national leader Shrimati Sarojini Naidu has kindly accepted to be the Guest of the Evening.

Shrimati Enakshi Rama Rau an exponent of Indian traditional and folk dancing is giving three items of dancing in different techniques. She has specialised various schools of dancing and including intensive studies of the Kathak, Kathakali, Manipuri, Marwari. Her items contain "Dance of Parvati" which is a description of Shiva and his beautiful wife expressed and described in movement and gesture language. The other item is one of Manipuri dancing in which the Gopies are amazed to see Krishna without his usual blue colour, crown and flute. Another interesting dance is a folk dance in which the peasant girls are harvesting, cutting corn and enjoying the beautiful weather after the rains.

KUMAR, SHRI PRABHAT DEVJI. Then there is an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music by Kumari Shanta Amladi (School of Indian Music). Kumarshri Prabhut Devji of Dharampur's amazing mastery over a difficult instrument like "Bin" would be a rare experience for music lovers. Mr. Vashi needs no introduction to the Bombay public as he has already made a name as a young dancer of Gujarat.

GIRIJA'S VOW. The programme is made more interesting with the short playlet 'Girija's Vow' composed by Shrimati Kshama Rao and played by Kumari Leela Rao, David Abraham and others.

It is hoped that the art loving public of Bombay will take due advantage of the very interesting programme arranged by the League and thus contribute their share in furthering the cause of arts and artists. The League is striving for. Prices of admission Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1. The tickets could be obtained from Messrs. T. Jayant & Co. 12 Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Fort. 2. Messrs. V. Prabha & Co. Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus. 3. Messrs. the Bombay Optical Co., Kalbadevi Road.

HAWKER KILLED BY OWN YARDSTICK

A hawker met his death through his own yard stick piercing his body when he had an accidental fall while getting down a staircase. Soon after the accident, Sher Mahomed Rahimalli was admitted into the J. J. Hospital with blood oozing from his ear, by his colleague one Mahomed and died the same day.

"Death due to shock following upon fracture of the base of skull, due to an accidental fall down the staircase of Hakim Dayani's Chawl at Victoria Road," was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Mr. Mulay Awarded Scholarship for Training In Library Methods

Mr. Y. M. Mulay, M.A. Librarian of the Nagpur University, has been awarded the King Edward Memorial Society's Foreign Scholarship at the London University for training in modern library methods.

Mr. Mulay is a brilliant student of Nagpur University taking the M. A. degree in I Class, obtaining



MR. Y. M. MULAY.

the Wadegaonkar Gold Medal. He holds the Diploma of Madras University in Library Science.

Mr. Mulay is also a representative member of Nagpur University on the Indian Library Association and represented the University in both the Sessions of the All-India Library Conference held at Calcutta and Lucknow.

TAILORING PROFESSION IN INDIA

Send-Off To Prof. N. G. Rao

A send-off was given to Mr. N. G. Rao, founder and principal of Rao's English Tailoring College by the pupils, friends and admirers of Mr. Rao, at the premises of the College at Vile Parle, Mr. Prabhu presided on the occasion.

The chairman said they had met to give a hearty send-off to Prof. Rao, who was proceeding to England to acquaint himself with the latest advances in the art and profession of tailoring, so that he might give the benefit of such knowledge, to his pupils and through them to the profession in India. In this country there was a disposition in "educated" circles to look down upon the profession, but such a notion was a foolish one, as there was nothing ignoble in the profession. On the other hand, it was a profession which, in a poor country like India where an army of the unemployed were daily marching through the streets not knowing how to feed the hungry mouths at home, even educated youths might advantageously take to and help to solve both the poverty and unemployment problems.

He was glad to find that all the people of Prof. Rao—and amusing were not only Hindus, but a good many Muslims, Parsees and Christians as well—idolised him in spite of his being a strict disciplinarian where studies were concerned. Another very creditable fact was that a number of poor students were taught free.

Several students of the institution then spoke, expressing their gratitude to their principal, and wishing him a happy journey and safe return to their midst.

Prof. Rao, in replying to the kind words said about him by the chairman as well as his students, said that his one ambition in life was to popularise and elevate the profession to which he belonged. He firmly believed that it was a profession which would help to solve the unemployment problem among a very large number of young men who did not know how to eke out their livelihood. He was proud of his pupils who came to him, from all over India and among whom all communities were represented. He was going to Europe with the sole idea of acquiring the knowledge of the latest advances made in the art so as to impart the same to his pupils and help to improve their lot.

The chairman then presented, on behalf of Prof. Rao, a diploma to one of the students who had finished his course. He finally expressed the hope that Prof. Rao's mission would be crowned with entire success and that he would come back richly equipped with new knowledge which might benefit the institution and its pupils immensely.

The party was treated to light refreshments before it dispersed.

The Government of Orissa have empowered the Orissa Sanskrit Association to serve, as a temporary measure, both as a Sanskrit Convocation and as a Sanskrit Council in respect of Northern Orissa districts.

TROTSKY AND MOTIVE FOR TRIAL

OSLO. (By Mail).

Trotsky, in a long statement to the Chief of Police here, denies that he has been engaged in any political activity in Norway. Referring to the Moscow trial, he says:—

"In a few days I shall lay before the public all the information at my disposal. I hope to prove that, if a crime has been committed, it is not I who have committed it, but the Russian Secret Police."

"The present Moscow trial is a revised edition of that of January, 1935, which resulted in the Secret Police Chief, Medved, being sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The OGPU have taken nearly two years to correct the faults committed then, to find new witnesses, fabricate new letters and force 'confessions'."

"It is possible that the new presentation of the case is superficially more imposing than last time. The trial has been staged by the bureaucrats because they are afraid of my literary activity, which, according to the Soviet newspapers, has been sympathetically received by the Russian population."

"No one at all politically enlightened can believe in earnest that I plot terrorist acts against the Soviet leaders or co-operate with the German Secret Police."

Trotsky denies accusations by Norwegian Nazis that he assisted the Norwegian Socialist party in forming its agricultural policy. "On one side I am accused," he concludes, "of leading, with Stalin, a revolutionary movement in France, Spain, Belgium, Greece and other countries. On the other side, I am charged with organising, with the Nazis, terrorist acts against the Soviet leaders. Many newspapers accuse me of both crimes. Both are false."

Trotsky states that his eldest son is in Russia, but he does not know where. He has had no connection with him for two years.—"Daily Telegraph."

Two Lakhs Needed For Seva Sadan

Devadhar Memorial Committee Appeal For Donations

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Chairman, and Messrs. Valkunth L. Mehta, H. V. Tilak, N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale, Secretaries of the Devadhar Memorial Fund Committee have issued the following appeal:

It was in November last that Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society and General Secretary of the Seva Sadan Society, Poona, passed away after a long and painful illness.

During his public career extending over thirty years, Mr. Devadhar had devoted himself with singleness of purpose to the amelioration of the condition of the masses and worked zealously in the fields of co-operation, rural uplift, relief work in famines, floods and other kinds of distress.

"It is possible that the new presentation of the case is superficially more imposing than last time. The trial has been staged by the bureaucrats because they are afraid of my literary activity, which, according to the Soviet newspapers, has been sympathetically received by the Russian population."

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Soon after Mr. Devadhar's death, a meeting of the prominent citizens of Bombay was held

to consider the steps to be taken to perpetuate his memory. Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Sangli, the President of the Seva Sadan Society, presided and made a most earnest appeal to the citizens of Bombay and outside to strengthen the Poona Seva Sadan financially so as to enable it to carry on its work of public service. The meeting agreed with her view that no better memorial to Mr. Devadhar's memory could possibly be raised than to secure financial stability to the Seva Sadan.

An influential Committee was thereupon appointed with the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, as Chairman and Mr. Valkunth L. Mehta, Dr. H. V. Tilak, Messrs. N. M. Joshi, and R. R. Bakhale, as Secretaries, to raise a Devadhar Memorial Fund and to hand over its proceeds to the Poona Seva Sadan Society. It is estimated that a sum of two lakhs of rupees is needed to put the Seva Sadan Society on a sound financial basis and to ensure for it an uninterrupted continuance of its beneficent activities.

On behalf of the Committee, we make a fervent appeal to the charitable public to come to the aid of the Poona Seva Sadan in its hour of need by placing at its disposal the necessary funds and to enable it to fulfil the noble mission of women's regeneration so successfully conducted by Mr. Devadhar. This fund will serve the double purpose of keeping alive the memory of the great Indian and also of continuing the activities of the Seva Sadan.

Donations may kindly be sent to the Hon. Secretaries, Devadhar Memorial Fund Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay 4.

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Sunday Edition

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13th September, 1936.

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4. Literary Page.
5. Women's Page.
6. Children's Page.
7. Sports Page.
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10. Latest Telegrams.
11. Comic Tit-Bits.
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BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

D. L. I. Followers Win Championship

The Bengal Club Cup League was concluded on Sunday last when the D. L. I. Followers were declared winners by the comfortable margin of 4 points. The championship was left hanging in the balance until the last game and the runners-up till the last minute. If the Parel Sporting had conquered the D. L. I. Followers by a brace of goals instead of losing to them by a similar margin, the title would have been theirs on the strength of a better goal average. On the other hand, if the Followers had vanquished the Parel team by three goals the second position would have gone to the G. S. Medical College by virtue of a more favourable goal average. As it turned out, the Colaba men proclaimed their superiority over the rest by winning their last engagement by two goals to nil and the Parel Sporting became runners-up by staving off a larger defeat.

Owing to a continuous down-pour throughout the day, it was feared that the match would have to be postponed. But the clerk of the weather held his hands towards the evening which made the play possible, though the conditions were far from encouraging. Pools of water had gathered all over the field and they gave the promise of a nice water polo match. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a fairly large crowd had turned out to witness this interesting battle for the top positions of the League, and they were not disappointed. The game was packed with interesting episodes and exciting moments and the crowd had plenty of occasions to enthuse over.

The Parel Sporting were the first to attack and lost two good opportunities of scoring at the very outset. Then play was transferred to the other end where Martin was called upon to save off Marrie. From the throw-in, Noorle sent in a fine pass to Sydu who made no mistake in heading the ball into the net far out of the goal-keeper's reach. Spurred by this reverse, the Parel players got a move on again and attacked the Followers' citadel vehemently. John at the left extreme threw away two fine

chances of scoring by hesitation and shooting wide of the mark. Although they were on the offensive for the best part of the initial moiety, the Parel Sporting could not draw level.

PLAY AFTER RESUMPTION
On resumption, the Followers raided the Parel territory but were driven back. Caesar then tried Anthony with a hot shot which the latter cleared in fine style. The game was confined to the mid-field for a while. Slips and falls were the order of the day which kept the spectators well amused. Towards the closing stages of the game, Jaitram sent in a long-range shot which Martin saved. But before he got back to his position, Mantolia headed the ball into the net. Although the Parel players tried hard to reduce the margin, they failed in their attempts.

RESULT
D. L. I. Followers 2 goals.
Parel Sporting Nil.

THE TEAMS.

D. L. I. FOLLOWERS:—Antony; Baboo and Kroos; Tekchand, Jaitram and Kani; Shiva, Sydu, Marrie, Mantolia and Noorle.

PAHEL SPORTING:—Martin; Manek and Jacob; Lewis, Dadoo and Telang; Caesar, Franklin, Tony, East and John.

REFEREE:—L. Hibbert.

FRIZE DISTRIBUTION

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. J. C. Maitra, President of the Indian Football League, congratulated the winners on their splendid success and complimented the Parel Sporting on their luck to become runners-up by the narrowest of margins. Mr. Maitra then thanked the B. P. R. A., the honorary medical officers, the Press and all those who had contributed to the success of the tournament. He also expressed his committee's gratefulness to Mr. S. C. Banerjee, who had just retired from the Presidency of the Bengal Club, for donating a handsome challenge cup for the League.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the G. S. Medical College, then gave away the trophies and prizes to the winners and runners-up amidst cheers and applause.

THE FINAL TABLE.

The following are the final positions of the teams who played in the Bengal Club Cup League:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Agst.	Pts.
D. L. I. Followers	12	10	0	2	25	3	22
Parel Sporting	12	8	2	2	21	4	18
G. S. M. College	12	8	2	2	34	8	18
Ehoviada Cross	12	6	0	6	14	6	12
Goans United	12	7	3	2	25	9	16
Haverro F. C.	12	5	4	3	16	14	13
Rainbow F. C.	12	5	4	3	12	13	13
Mahin Sports	12	3	5	4	13	14	10
Bengal Club	12	2	4	6	8	17	10
King's Circle	12	2	8	2	11	19	6
Kanara Saraswats	12	1	9	2	3	19	4
Khatara Sports	12	2	10	0	4	43	4
Matunga United	12	0	10	2	1	20	2

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The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4 and the guarantee applies only.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY HEROES LIONISED

Sir F. Noon Congratulates Them On Proud Success

LONDON Sept. 8. Sir Feroz Khan Noon, High Commissioner for India, entertained the Indian Olympic Hockey Team to tea and congratulated them on their "exceedingly proud success in the Olympics and for the honour they won for India and the Empire".

Sir Feroz Khan expressed the hope that India would send more sportsmen to England and other parts of the Empire.

The team returns to Germany to play a match at Stuttgart—Reuter.

BUDGE QUALIFIES FOR QUARTER FINALS

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 8. In the American Tennis Championships, Donald Budge beat Gene Smith (California) 6-2 6-3 3-6 6-3. John McDiarmid, a Prince town University Professor, beat Petra, (France), 6-1, 6-3, 8-6. Both have entered the quarter-finals.

Miss Helen Jacobs despite an injured thumb beat Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson 6-0, 6-4, and entered the quarter finals of the Women's Singles where she meets Miss Gussie Raegenere.—Reuter.

Sir C. P. For Travancore Dewanship?

T RIVANDRUM, Sept. 9. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has been offered the Dewanship of Travancore in succession to Sir Mahomed Habibullah who is relinquishing his office on 1st October for reasons of health.—A.P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSW 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/c (19.82 m.) p. m.
7-30 Big Ben, The Royal Artillery Band, conductor, Major E. C. Stretton, Director of Music, Royal Artillery, Frank Titterton (Tenor).
8-15 The Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg.
8-30 "The Arcadian Follies" Under the direction of Ernest Binns, Arthur Jackson (Pianoforte), Bobby Vincent (Comedian and Dancer), Cecil Frederick (Entertainer), Anita Eaton (Soubrette and Dancer), Madge Colin (Soprano), Ralph Humber (Baritone), Evie Carcroft (Soubrette), Mollie Deane (Comedienne), Max and Malsie Norris (Light Comedy Duets), Chris Wortman (Light Comedian), Harry Korris (Comedian). From the South Pier, Blackpool.
9-15 Programme of Ballet Music.
9-25 The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 9-30 p.m.
9-45 A Song Recital. By Peter Dawson (Baritone), with a Pianoforte Interlude by John Willis. Peter Dawson: At Evening Hour (from St. Matthew's Passion) (Bach). I See a Tree (Hodges). Kangaroo and Dingo (from the "Just So" Song Book) (Edward German). Border Ballad (Trad.). Ocean Tramps (Hedley Trad.). John Willis: Ballad in G minor Op. 23 (Chopin). Peter Dawson: When the Swallows Homeward Fly (Maude V. White). The Time for Making Songs (J. H. Rogers). The Jolly Roger (McCall). The Strong Go On (Troyer). The Pride of Tipperary (Lockhead). 10.25 Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

V.U.B. 350.9 metres 855 kc/s. p.m.
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3-0 Film Hits. A Programme of latest Gramophone Records from Indian Talks.
3-30 The V. U. B. Orchestra.
4-0 School Broadcasting. Talk (Gujarati): "A Geographical Story". By S. P. Kharas.
4-15 Talk (English): "Growth of Towns" by C. V. S. Shastri.
6-0 Relay from Central Cinema.
6-30 Children's Hour. Annie Mary will entertain our little friends.
7-0 A Recitation. By Ner.
7-15 Hawaiian Guitar. By Antsler Lobo. "Moment Musical"—F. Schubert. "Ballerina"—Antsler Lobo. "But where are you"—Irving Berlin.
7-30 Talk (English): "Music" By Peter Johnson.
8-0 A Popular Concert. By the Continental Quintet. Popourri "Pearls from the Dabbe"—J. Uhl. Waltz "Donauwellen"—J. Ivanovitch. "Tea Dolls Parade"—L. Nolret. "Parade of the Tin Soldiers"—Jessel Selection. "Rio Rita"—H. Tierney. Pizzicato Ständchen "In the rosery"—W. Lutschlaeger. Interlude "A little event" Fr. W. Rust. March "Cadets"—P. Sousa.
9-0 News in English.
9-10 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-30 Light Classical Music. By Shrimatibai Narvekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Delhi Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres. 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres. 6109 kc/s. a. m.
8-0 Naat. By Hamid Husan. With chorus. Accompanied by Harmonium, Sarod Sitar and Dholak.
8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Bhairvin.
8-20 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. Ghazal Jonpuri. "Tina to hua ahi-shab-i-gham ke asar se Firat ka jigar phut baha chashm-i-sahar se"—Hafeez.
8-30 S. V. Mantri of Cawnpore. Khayal Ilayya Bilawal.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Famous Urdu Books". No. 1. Alf Lella By Prof. Mirza Mohd. Saeed.
9-0 Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Shudh Sarang.
9-15 Hamid Husan. Thumri Asawari.
9-15 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. "Mar dala najariya milae ke"—Dadra Zila Jhanjhi.
9-25 S. V. Mantri of Cawnpore. Classical Music.
9-45 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Gaur Sarang.
9-50 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. "Kia puchho ko kya kahiyen milan dil ne bhi kis kam kiya Ishq kiya namak raha akhri ko kam tamam kiya"—Mir Taqi.
p. m.
1-0 "Favourite" Old and New. Recorded—(DX-584).
6-30 A.I.R. Orchestra. Zila.

5-40 Hamid Husan. "Mar hi dale hain galsoun wale dil ko Pech par pech hain Allah achae dil Trip. Amir Minal.
5-50 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. "Maine lakhon ko bol sahe sitamgar tere liye"—Dadra.
6-0 S. V. Mantri of Cawnpore. Classical Music.
6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
6-40 Hamid Husan. "Rahne na dega chain se dam bhar kahin mujhe lea ga ghasit ke phir dil waahin mujhe"—Rind.
6-50 Haidar Husan of Jaipur. Sitar—Hamir Kaliyan.
7-0 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. "Sikhe ho chhal bal arat nagan Ey ho rate nagan sikhe ho Muri adar dhar a dekhe binan nahin ap bhae gun sagar".
7-10 Hamid Husan. "Ata hai is nazar se kahan dekha mujhe Aina dekhe ki sikha do ada mujhe"—Bekhud.
7-20 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. "Jao sayyan ham se na bole Tum to sayyan santan ghar jagae ap Main karungi tose rar Sayyan ham se na bolo.—Dadra Tilak Kamod.
7-30 "For Villagers Only".
8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "The Jungle Book" No. 2. A Shooting By Haidar Khan.
8-45 Songs from the Shrimati Mantri—Part III.
9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English): "The Way of the World" No. II. Current events in America. By Dr. James C. Manry.
10-0 "A Zoo Holiday". (B. B. C. Recorded Programme). They are fully conscious of the fact that their realistic views do not find favour with a large number of people in the country whose minds have been momentarily swayed by the illusory prospect of gaining Swaraj to order by the adoption of methods which the Congress has made its own. In the developed political life of any country a good deal of enthusiasm, some excitement and even at times some heat at political party meetings are to be taken as matters of course, but we in this country badly need to develop mutual tolerance and fair-play, if we wish for healthy public life.

Calcutta Programmes

V. U. C. 370.4 metres 810 Kc/s. 49.10 metres 6109 Kc/s. p. m.
12-36 SB The Radio Sextette. A Light Instrumental Concert from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceanicraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 Kathakata by Pt. Charu Krishna Vedantatirtha.
2-6 Musical Selections.
2-36 Talk (Bengali): "The Beginning of the Great War of Kurukshetra." By Bishnu Sarma.
5-36 Violin Recital by Ganga Charan Nandy.
5-46 Folk Song by Harekrishna Das Vaisnav.
5-56 Light Bengali Song by Nitai Ghatak.
6-6 Talk: "A Great Book in our Language". By Nripen Chatterjee. Village Welfare Broadcast.
6-36 A Musical Programme organised by Himanshu Datta. Sarasagar. Vocal Music. Savitri Basu. Ban Sen. Ra Das. Madhab Goswami. Haren Chatterjee Saroj Mukherjee. Dwijen Chowdhury.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 "Surer Mukti", a vocal concert prepared by Suranath Mazumdar. Harimaty. Radharany. Bhawan Charan Das. Supported by Calcutta Orchestra.
8-51 SB General News. Bulletin. Weather Forecast. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 SB A Light Studio Concert. Phyllis Rogers—Pianist. Gracia Duveck—Vocalist. Frank Murgatroyd—Tenor. The Two Bobs. ("Bob-up" and "Bob-down")—Entertainers.
10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin. Weather Forecast. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).
10-21 SB Dance Music from the Studio.

KISAN DAY IN AHMEDNAGAR DIST.

The All-India Kisan Day was celebrated on the 1st instant at several places in Ahmednagar District. Huge peasants meetings were held at Rahuri, Belapur, Vadgaon and Undrigaon, addressed by Messrs. Yajnik, Dange, Takte and D. B. Kulkarni. At all these meetings, resolutions were passed supporting the manifesto of the All-India Kisan Conference and demanding abolition of landlordism, assessment of land revenue on the lines of income-tax basis, five years' moratorium for peasants' debts, remission of land revenue for the current year and provision of cheap loans by the State to tide over the crisis caused by the famine.

SCENES AT BLAVATSKY LODGE MEETING

Audience Resents Liberal's Tirade Against Congress

Hostile demonstration by a section of the audience greeted the Liberal leaders, who addressed a meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening. While Mr. A. D. Shroff, who presided, delivered his speech without any incident, Mr. Varde, one of the speakers was shouted down, when he rose to speak. Though he persisted in addressing the audience, catcalls, jeering and continued clapping drowned his voice.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, who got up to deliver his concluding remarks, was greeted with "Down with the Twenty-One" and "Inquilab Zindabad" songs. "We do not want to hear your nonsense," shouted somebody in the audience, and Mr. Shroff retorted: "We have tolerated your nonsense and insanity." He, however, could not proceed further and declared the meeting closed.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, in the course of his speech said—
"Since the Liberals met in the Provincial Conference at Sholapur, this is our second meeting in this City to explain to the voters of Bombay constituency the principles and policy of the Liberal Party. It will be the task of the main speakers of this evening, Mr. Altker and Mr. Varde. Before, however, I call upon the speakers of the evening I should like to say a word or two in general, particularly as a result of what transpired at the Liberal meeting recently in Poona. I am glad that all sensible men of all political parties, including Congressmen, have denounced the tactics adopted by the rowdy crowd at Gokhale Hall in Poona, which led to the abandonment of that meeting. Liberals are not unused to facing aggressive and angry meetings. They are fully conscious of the fact that their realistic views do not find favour with a large number of people in the country whose minds have been momentarily swayed by the illusory prospect of gaining Swaraj to order by the adoption of methods which the Congress has made its own. In the developed political life of any country a good deal of enthusiasm, some excitement and even at times some heat at political party meetings are to be taken as matters of course, but we in this country badly need to develop mutual tolerance and fair-play, if we wish for healthy public life."

MUD-SLINGING.
The Congress President in his statement on the Poona incident advises his followers not to waste energy on empty opposition, but he forgets that Congressmen now cannot abuse Government or others as they slander Liberals without inviting trouble for themselves. I am grateful to the Congress President for the patronising tone. May I, however, warn our friends in the other camp that this mud-slinging is a game at which more than one party can play.

AND CREDIT GOES TO LIBERALS!

In the same statement, the Congress President says "The Liberal policy has no fundamental principles and that it is based on trivial matters of the moment and has no real comprehension of the problems of India and the world." When Liberals have consistently advocated the use of constitutional methods and have avowed their faith in the ultimate efficacy of such methods in attaining for us political freedom, we have been reviled and ridiculed as petty-minded people who are satisfied by little sops. But the leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly only last week, in very solemn tones, read out from a well-prepared statement that the right of moving an adjournment of the House was a valuable privilege, particularly when the Government in power is irresponsible.

DIG AT CONGRESSMEN.

The Liberal principles are crystal-clear, and anyone who runs may read them. But, look at the other side of the picture. The Congress creed, among other things, prescribes prohibition, but, of course, signing the Congress pledge does not mean that members of the Congress, whilst not on the Political platform, should forego their cocktails and chota pags.

I can give endless illustrations of the inconsistency in the Congress creed and policy, which are worse than the supposed lack of principles in the Liberal policy. I have great respect for the sincerity and honesty of the Congress President, and may I in all seriousness ask, if he is not satisfied, that he has a more urgent task nearer home in purging his Party of a lot of humbug and hypocrisy, than of accusing Liberals of lack of principles? **QUOTES GEOGRAPHY OF LIBERALS.** The Congress President claims

political omniscience and denounces Liberals as political illiterates. One has only to study the autobiography of the Congress President—which by the way as one of the reviewers of the book has criticised is bad history and worse politics—to appreciate the critic's own comprehension of India's problems. He is so much lost in studying India in the international back-ground that he reminds me of that clever school boy who secured the first prize in World Geography, but could not when asked say where his own liver was.

The speaker appealed to the wider public to study the Liberal principles and their methods of approach to the several vital questions. He was sure that the audience would be convinced of the efficacy of the Liberal policy after hearing Messrs. Altker and Varde.

LIBERALS KNOW MORE.

Mr. Altker in the course of his speech traced the history of the Liberal Party, since the time they broke away from the Congress, and claimed that many of the Liberals had contributed a great deal towards the building up of the Indian National Congress. He felt that Indian Nationalism must form the Chief plank of all the political parties in the country. Even though the Liberal Party was working separately it was keeping Nationalism as one of their main planks.

Referring to the Congress creed of Complete Independence and the Liberal demand of Dominion Status, he said that it was patent that Independence could not be got. If they knew that Independence would have been the first to have captured it, India was not strong enough to capture Complete Independence from England. **Voices Ho! Ho!** The speaker was glad that Congressmen were entering the Legislatures, and he felt sure that they would accept offices also, and then they would realise the difficulties. Dominion Status, the speaker maintained was the Substance of Independence, and if India won Independence, he assured the audience that the Liberal Party as such, would not go into mourning on account of that. But it was a dream which was not possible to achieve, at least for sometime to come.

The speaker then dealt about the Liberal Party's attitude towards certain questions and appealed to the country to send into the Legislature at least a few eminent Liberals.

OUT TO CURE IT

The Cat-Calls, boogies and clappings which had started during the latter part of the previous speakers' address, were renewed when Mr. Varde got up the platform.

After waiting for a few minutes he said "As one of the citizens of Bombay, I claim to be heard". This was greeted with further cat-calls, which continued throughout, till Mr. A. D. Shroff declared the meeting over.

Mr. Varde attacked the Congress, and said that the liberals wanted to get rid of the sentimental hysteria of the people. It was 16 years ago that Complete Swaraj had been promised, and it had not still dawned. It was intended to humbug the masses. This was greeted with continued cat-calls. Though the speaker tried to speak at the top of his voice, he could not be heard.

Mr. A. D. Shroff intervened and said "May I appeal to you to show a little tolerance and fair-play.....?"

Voices—"We cannot tolerate your nonsense. Why do you not confine it to issuing statements?"

Mr. Shroff—"We are tolerating your nonsense and insanity." An uproar was the result, and Mr. Shroff sat down. Mr. Varde tried to speak again and finished his speech within two or three minutes.

Mr. A. D. Shroff got up and said "I am glad another exhibition....." Shouts of "Down with the 21" drowned his voice. He was heard to say "The 21 will not be down". Cat-calls and jeering started again and another section began singing the "Inquilab Zindabad" song.

After standing for a few minutes and finding that the cat-calls continued, Mr. Shroff declared the meeting over.

COLD OR HOT
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GIVES CHILDREN
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadravadi Vad 9, 1932
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 25, 1355
Parsi: Farvadin 5, 1396
High tide: 8-12 14-59
Low tide: 6-57 14-47
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.

SETH G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE
The students of this College are staging "Ekach-pyala" to-day (Thursday) at 8.30 p.m. at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre as a charity performance in aid of the College Gymkhana Pavilion Fund.

THANKSGIVING MASS
The Second Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic Staff of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, will be offered to-morrow (Friday) at 8 a.m. at the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra. Rev. Fr. R. D'Cunha will preach.

RAM MARUTI M. P. T. U. MANDAL
Under the auspices of Ram Maruti Maharaaj Punya Tithi Utsav Mandal, (Dadar, Bombay), a general meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 5.40 p.m. in C. K. P. Dayati Griha, Dadar.

KARANJIA'S CANDIDATURE
Mr. Behram N. Karanjia has announced his candidature from the Bombay City-cum-Bombay Suburban District for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council (Upper House) under the new Constitution.

"BOMBAY STANDARD"
When Mr. K. Srinivasan, printer and publisher of the "Bombay Standard" appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday for orders on his new declaration, the Magistrate again postponed orders till Thursday.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
The ever-popular

JESSIE MATTHEWS

In her grandest spectacular musical with songs, dances, romance and comedy

"IT'S LOVE AGAIN"

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CYRIL WELLS, SONNIE HALE,
ROBERT YOUNG

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's

Magnificent Four-Act Musical
Dream Fantasy from the
ARABIAN NIGHTS
Entertainment—

ABU HASSAN

(THE SLEEPER AWAKENED)
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SUNALINI DEVI
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From Saturday Sept. 12,
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DAILY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY

Prices: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2

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TECHNICOLOR

DANCING PIRATE

With
CHARLES COLLINS
The screen's new
dancing star.

Also
FRANK MORGAN
STEVE DUMA

LATEST NEWS!

Free List Suspended

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Show Boat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Great Zeigfeld" Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"It's Love Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Gayabi-Sitara" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

LAMINGTON TALKIE—"Faoladi Mulla" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Sadee-Havas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"A Girl from Lahore" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"The King Steps Out" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dancing Pirate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Bullets or Ballots" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Jahanara" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

S. N. D. THACKERSEY INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

P. A. Results.

The following students were declared successful at the P. A. Examination:

First Class: Mrs. Minaldevi Munshi.

Third Class: Mrs. Kalavati Denskar.

Mrs. Pushpavati J. Mehta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

There will be no further meeting of the Corporation during the current week.

The Adjourned August meeting of the Corporation will be held on Monday, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (B. T.)

The Adjourned September meeting will also be held on the same day after the disposal of the business before the August meeting.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

About 20 Commerce Graduates met together at the Hargovanlal Lakhmi-

chand College of Commerce on 7th instant, under the chairmanship of Principal S. R. Rallan, to consider the advisability of starting a Commerce Graduates' Association. It was unanimously resolved to start a Commerce Graduates' Association, membership of which would be open to all Commerce Graduates. A sub-committee was elected to frame draft Rules and Regulations to be placed before the General Body.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' CLASS

The next session of the Sanitary Inspectors' Class held under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, and the Government of Bombay, will commence on 1st November 1936.

Applications for admission to the class should reach the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality not later than the 30th September 1936.

Graduates in Medicine, Engineering and Veterinary Science, who wish to be nominated by Government, must submit their applications to the Director of Public Health, for the Government of Bombay, Poona, through the Principals of the respective Colleges.

Further information on the subject is available from the Health Department, Head Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder.

HELP PALESTINE SUFFERERS

The Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen earnestly appeals to the generous public of India to contribute their mite towards the Relief Fund started for the relief of the sufferers of Palestine.

It may be remembered that Jamiat has forwarded two instalments of Rs. 250 each to the headquarters of Shubban Al-Muslimeen at Cairo, and has already received the acknowledgment.

The Jamiat cannot continue to send these instalments, small as they are, without proper response from the public.

Contributions are received daily at Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, 138, Nagdevi Street, opposite Bohra Mosque, Bombay 3, between 10 and 12 a.m. and 3 and 5 p.m. Contributions will be acknowledged by means of proper receipts and the amounts received would be published in the Shubban's Voice.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9.30 and 10 a.m. respectively on Monday the 14th instant.

Mails for British and Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenço, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. "Takliwa" will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th September 1936.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 16th September 1936.

Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 16th September 1936 for despatch by the above steamer.

Superscribed registered mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 12th instant and unregistered upto 5.30 p.m. on Sunday the 13th instant.

"Evidence Of Zealous Officers Is Not Enough"

COMMUNIST PARTY COULD NOT HAVE ENTRUSTED FUNDS TO ACCUSED, ARGUES COUNSEL

Arguments on behalf of the petitioner were concluded on Wednesday, before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, in the case filed by Iqbal Singh Hundal requesting a decision as to whether the two sums of money amounting to Rs. 4,834 seized on the day of his arrest in January last were liable to be forfeited by the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Purshottam Tricundas, for the petitioner, read out long extracts from the exhibits put in by the Government. These showed the differences between Iqbal Singh and the "bosses" of the Communist Party of India. The leaders of the Party had charged him with attempting the disintegration of the 'C. I.' and a 'treacherous conspiracy'. He was not likely, said counsel, that the Party would entrust the funds to a man like the petitioner after making such charges.

Iqbal had denied the charges. The Bombay Communists, according to him, were divided and were unable to give the lead. He carried on propaganda to effect unity between the two groups. He had taken the initiative for organising a Communist Party for India on the lines he had conceived.

Counsel stated that there was no evidence to show that the petitioner was a member of the Communist Party of India. The question at issue was whether the moneys seized were liable to forfeiture. The petitioner was a Communist by conviction; there was no question about it.

The petitioner, evidence showed, was at loggerheads with the party "bosses". And nobody would hand over so large a sum of money to him. The "bosses" had charged him with sabotage, with wrecking their Party and he was looked upon with suspicion.

"NOT PARTY FUNDS"

The moneys seized, counsel said, had not been shown to belong to the Party or that they were dedicated to the Party's use. The petitioner had once given the "magnificent sum of Rs. 8" and Rs. 7 out of this ultimately went to the Girni Kamgar Union.

"UNACCEPTABLE" EVIDENCE

Sub-inspector Kamat and Deputy Inspector Khotkar of the C. I. D. had not said a word about the money. Only the "very zealous officers from the Punjab C. I. D." had given some evidence. That evidence was firstly, of a very zealous officer, the secondly, the nature of the evidence tendered was such as to show that the petitioner had volunteered to say that the money belonged to the Party. "This evidence," said counsel, "cannot be accepted at all, certainly not at its face value."

The petitioner knew fully well that if he admitted that it was Party money, he was liable to forfeiture and he would not certainly go out of his way to admit without any kind of pressure or coercion that the moneys belonged to the Party. The officer must have been, went on counsel, trying to show his superiors how zealous he had been in their service.

There would have been some kind of writing sent by the Government of the Punjab and they would not have allowed the money to be sent out of the Province.

That was the only evidence led by the Government to have the money confiscated.

INTENTION NOT PROVED

Summing up his arguments, Mr. Purshottam said that the section made it incumbent on the Government to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the moneys seized were irrevocably dedicated to the use of an unlawful organisation. The fact of his conviction was not enough. The Government could not argue: "Here is a Communist. He was convicted and some moneys were found on him. Therefore, his moneys must be forfeited."

They must be assumed to be the property of the Communist Party. The section only said that, "if the Court was satisfied that the money was intended to be used for the purpose of an unlawful association, it was liable to be forfeited."

For that even if a person had spent Rs. 1,000 out of Rs. 10,000 he had, the whole amount of Rs. 10,000 would not be liable to be forfeited. The money must be intended to be used for the purpose of an unlawful association, and the intention had to be proved. Future intentions were matters of speculation and the section did not deal with speculation at all. It was not enough to show that Rs. 1,000 had been used for a certain unlawful purpose, and then ask the Court to assume that the rest of the amount would be used for the same purpose.

NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE

This was, counsel continued, assuming that the money was intended to be used for the purpose of an unlawful association. He had said that he had a little money and he decided to utilise a part of the money for some propaganda on his own initiative. All that this meant was that he had a little money and he decided to utilise a part of the money for some propaganda on his own initiative. All that this meant was that he had a little money and he decided to utilise a part of the money for some propaganda on his own initiative.

The section was very definite; there was no room for any guess. The money had to be proved to have been irrevocably dedicated to the use of an unlawful association. At the time the Government issued the notice, the money must inevitably be used for an unlawful association.

The case was adjourned to September 30 for arguments on behalf of Government.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the Government of Bombay, Mr. R. P. Chavanalla appeared on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, and Mr. Purshottam Tricundas assisted by Messrs. H. R. Parodiwalla and N. T. Shroff appeared for the petitioner.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On a small hillock at Land's End in Bandra there stands a huge building facing the Arabian sea, getting a full view of Bombay and the hills of Trombay (Maula Dongar) with a bird's-eye-view of Worli fort. This building, which is the property of Sir Byramjee Jejeebhoy was proposed some time back to be converted into a convalescent home by the Bombay Municipality. But the idea was dropped owing to protests from the Bandra Municipality.

It is a great regret that such a useful accommodation is being wasted. Could not either the Municipality or some body concerned suggest something—a hospital or

a health home would not be a bad idea.

BASELIN ROAD PROBLEM.

Some time back I wrote about the deplorable condition of the Baseline Road, the road leading from the Baseline Railway station to Baseline. I had put the extracts of the letter of a correspondent who had stated that when this road was in the charge of the P. W. D. it was very well kept but this road is now in the charge of the District Local Board, and I am told that to have it from sink to the level of the land all that has been done is minor repairs. What this road really needs is through repair and I hope the authorities will carry this on and save public difficulties.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS
Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):

Trains	Arr. Dep.	H.M. H.M.
Madras Mail	4 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

'AT HOME' TO DHULIA MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

An 'At Home' was given by Mr. Balaram D. Thakur, the Chairman of Mulund Notified Area Committee, in honour of Mr. Gulabchand Bhavanji Shah, the president of Dhulia Municipal Borough, to-day morning at 9 a.m. in the hall of Shree Ratanbai Gujarati Marathi Boys and Girls' School, at Mulund.

Messrs. Bhavanishankar Narayanji Vora, Jethabhai Damji Meisneri, Dr. Purandhar and Mr. Shanker Govind Lalitkar, the members of Dhulia Municipal Notified Area Committee, and Mr. Virji Gangajir Meisneri, Mr. Mayashankar Jathashankar Vora, Dr. Patel and other leading citizens of Mulund were present on the occasion.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL
Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:

Trains	Arr. Dep.	H.M. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 30
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Saturdays	8 35	..
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT HALIARH PIER
Frontier Mail on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at

Europe at

HINDI EXAMINATION

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

Candidates who have applied for the ensuing Prathmic, Madhayama and Rashtra Bhasha Examinations are informed that the examinations will be held on Sunday, the 13th instant, from 11 a.m. at Dadar, Indian Education Society Girls' School, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, and at Girgaum, the Gokhale Education Society High School, opposite Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Candidates are requested to be present at 10.30 a.m., sharp, at their respective centres. Hall tickets can be had from their Pracharaks or at the office of the Sabha, Hughes Road, Motor House, Bombay 2.



S. Fareed Jafri, well-known Urdu short story writer and journalist who is proceeding to England by to-day's Italian boat to join the staff of the "Sunday Express" for practical training.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD CONSTITUTION

Move To Lower Membership Fee Fails To Secure Adequate Support

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, writes:—

A special general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was held on Sunday last to consider the amendments to the Constitution suggested by Bombay Students' Conference held in Bombay last month.

Miss A. J. Dastur moved that the student membership fee be reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1. Mr. K. S. Amin seconded. The proposition was supported by Messrs G. Mehta, M. M. Gandhi, K. D. Merchant and S. S. Bhatliwalla, the latter two being non-student members. Mr. K. N. Choksi moved an amendment that the student membership fee be reduced to Rs. 2 only. Messrs R. T. Dalal and Vasant Shroff supported the amendment. While Messrs V. G. Pittie and P. M. Shah opposed the original proposition as well as the amendment.

The supporters of the proposition argued that the urgent need of the students was a democratic and representative organisation. The Bombay Students' Brotherhood could only become such an organisation if the fee was reduced as many students found it difficult to pay Rs. 3 annually. Further they held that the demand for this reduction had come from students, whom the Brotherhood wanted to serve. Though an institution of 47 years' standing the Brotherhood had always relied upon sources other than its annual membership fee for its existence. Further they argued that the reduction of fees would increase membership which would in its turn increase the income.

Those who opposed the proposition were afraid that the Brotherhood would not be able to make both ends meet, while one speaker who wanted to make the Brotherhood a brotherhood of the intelligentsia, opined that only the rich students constituted the intelligentsia, a charge which the speakers on the side of the proposition wholly refuted.

When put to vote the amendment was carried. A poll was demanded on the substantive proposition which was carried, but as the majority was not a 2/3rd majority the change in the Constitution could not be made.

Mr. S. N. Master moved that a part of the clause relating to 6 months' membership for candidates for the Managing Committee be deleted. Mr. N. B. Vakil seconded. The proposition was further supported by Messrs Bhatliwalla, Gandhi and J. Alwa. It was opposed by Messrs V. G. Pittie, S. K. Shah and Vasant Shroff while Mr. K. D. Merchant held that in view of the first proposition being lost, the 2nd amendment to the Constitution should not have been moved. The proposition was declared lost. Both the amendments to the Constitution were moved in form of propositions on behalf of the Managing Committee.

Meeting To Condemn Ban On Masani

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. at Chowpatty to condemn the action of the Punjab Government in serving the Extermination Order on Mr. M. R. Masani. Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

"Onam"

It was in the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, on Sunday last. The day was murky all throughout; yet one was confronted with a festive setting. Men and women in their best dress, had gathered in large numbers, more than a thousand of them old friends and new acquaintances exchanging greetings. The atmosphere was strangely enough very cordial, cheery, even homely, despite the unkind weather. In the Hall below were seen stalls. They were exhibits of Kerala products they said. In the "Home Industries" section could be found beautiful knitting work neatly done in all sorts of designs. A better arrangement of the different designs would have shown the needle-and-thread work to better advantage. There were a few samples of ivory carvings—little tablets of Hindu god-figures, "Ganapati" and Krishna with the flute, and necklaces. There were coir-matting with a colour-scheme, soaps and cookers, Cocom and many other things. Many who came appreciated the idea of the exhibition, but few realised that it was a three-hour show. Not full justice could be done to Malabar's arts and crafts in a show of that kind. But it did give an opportunity to a cosmopolitan gathering that assembled above to have a glimpse of Kerala talent in art and industry.

What Is It?

The occasion was the celebration of their national festival by the Keralites in the City. "Onam" they call it. People of all communities were there. "What is 'Onam'?" asked Mrs. Naidu, who presided and had a little fun at the expense of some one who told her it was the "Spring Festival". No it was the "Festival of the Harvest," she declared and entered into the spirit of the thing. But what is "Onam"? Is it the "Spring Festival" or the "Festival of the Harvest"? Inquiries show, both are correct. "Onam" falls in the month immediately following the end of the monsoon. It is the season when every one feels happy after the dreary months of the monsoon. But Onam is also the "Festival of the Harvest" for the first crop is cut in this month. But more than all these, it is the remembrance of the Golden age of Kerala when all men were equal, no man was poor. It recalls the glorious days of "Mahabali" who made this world "The Kingdom of God on Earth."

The Bombay Keraliya Samaj which organised the function on Sunday last deserve to be congratulated on the initiative they took in bringing together Keralites scattered about in the City and in bringing Kerala arts to prominent view. But, as one of them observed "none will forgive the absence of 'pazhanurukku and pappadam'—bitter bananas and 'pappad'."

DELAY IN AIR MAILS

BOMBAY, September 9.

From the excerpts it will be seen that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed the Imperial Airways, Ltd., reporting complaints from members that the air mail service was slow and that it frequently had not kept to schedule.

The Imperial Airways in reply stated that there had been a considerable volume of criticism directed against their service in India during the past few months; frequently this criticism made no allowance for various important factors which affected their operations, and comparisons were made with the services at present operated to a faster schedule than their own, by a foreign company that received a much higher degree of Government assistance in proportion to the commercial load carried.

Imperial Airways stated that they had always been prepared to operate services of any speed and frequency that might be demanded, provided that the Air Ministry, the post office, the public, or a combination of all three were prepared to pay for them. They were confident that the arrangement now being made for the rapid conveyance of all first-class mail by air within the Empire would prove to be fully adequate.

They regretted that difficulty had been experienced as indicated by the Chamber, in obtaining accurate information in Bombay regarding the arrival of the air mail; this was by no means the first occasion on which this unsatisfactory state of affairs had been brought to their notice, and they assured the Committee that they were constantly in close touch with the department of Posts and Telegraphs, Information regarding movements of, and any delays to,

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE ON SUNDAY

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce that in pursuance of the appeal made by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the All-India Political Prisoners' Committee and the statement thereon by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, Sunday, September 13, will be observed as "Political Prisoners' Day" in the City of Bombay. To commemorate

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1936

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

The adjournment motion in the Bombay Legislative Council to discuss Government's unsatisfactory and inadequate measures to relieve famine conditions in parts of the Presidency came not a day too soon, and its adoption by the House without a division being challenged should now at least be an eye-opener to the authorities concerned. For days past Government have been content to rely on a "wait and see policy" while numerous men and cattle have been on the verge of starvation. When, however, they went so far as to issue a complacent note positively under-estimating the gravity of the situation and otherwise likely to discourage even private relief, they called for a severe public condemnation of their policy and that came promptly enough in the shape of the adjournment motion. It is significant that the motion was supported by many of the usual supporters of Government.

Inadequate Relief

That the "kharif" crops have been wholly or considerably destroyed in wide areas and that in consequence there is severe distress in the affected areas are proved facts which cannot be, and are not, challenged by anyone. Government themselves have admitted the distress and begun to take some steps in organising relief. The point at issue is that these steps are utterly inadequate and disclose a dangerously complacent mentality. Government's contention is that the situation so far gives cause for anxiety but not alarm and late rains, of which we already have some welcome signs, may yet avert a grave crisis. But those Councilors and others who are in closer and more sympathetic touch with the suffering people point out that the damage already caused is considerable and thousands of men and cattle need even now prompt relief, whatever may be the fate in store for them in the near future. The gist of many of the speeches in the House, including those of tried friends of Government like Mr. S. D. Saklat-

vella, Mr. N. E. Navle and Sir R. Fuddin Ahmed, was that Government should immediately start wider and more varied relief operations, to be regulated in the future in accordance with varying exigencies.

Honourable Conduct

In this connection the part played by the Revenue Member in the debate on the adjournment motion calls for some comment, especially in view of what seems to be an inspired agitation against him in the Anglo Indian Press. We believe he means well and is anxious to undertake very soon wide relief operations but is held back by his less sympathetic but more bureaucratic assistant officials. We regret he opposed the adjournment motion, but we are certainly not one with those interested critics who suggest that to "samyaj" the Council he should have made a show of welcoming the motion but should have later quietly ignored its implications. However, we wholeheartedly commend his refusal to emulate the unworthy example of Sir James Grigg by talking out the motion. To have cheated the Council of a vote on a vital matter would have been grossly unfair, besides being an affront to the House. Yet, incredible as it may appear, that is the very course which the special Poona correspondent of the "Times of India" seriously declares, the Revenue Member ought to have followed in order to spare Government the censure implied by the adjournment motion. If Khan Bahadur Cooper had followed such a course, he would have exposed Government to something worse than censure, to indelible disgrace. We wholeheartedly appreciate his honourable conduct and can only feel disgust for the suggestion of our contemporary's correspondent. Now that Government clearly know how strong public opinion is in support of prompt relief measures on a wide scale, they should no longer delay the requisite measures. If some error in estimating the scale of relief is inevitable, it is better for to err on the safer side.

An "Unequivocal Declaration"

With the issue of "an unequivocal declaration," the British Government may be taken formally to have embarked on their new policy of pacifying Palestine by martial law. We have already said that insistence on the fundamental duty of an administration to put down disorder first is not exactly convincing. But the present declaration adds further insult to injury by talking of "obligations laid down by the League mandate" and of "their earnest desire to carry out that policy with impartial justice to both Arabs and Jews and work for the peace and progress of the country which is specially dear to both races." One need not go over again the unclean and unsavoury history of how Arabs have been deceived and betrayed "time and again" ever since the middle of the last war, of how pledges and promises were made to them only to be broken and explained away, of how the British Government have repeatedly ignored their own Commissions and even gone back on their own decisions, in short, of how Palestine is being converted into a Jewish country when originally the price for Arab revolt against Turkey was the promise to the inhabitants of independence and all that it honestly

implies. The sordid story is well and widely-known. And in this perspective, the British Government's "unequivocal declaration" in the name of impartiality (which means impartial treatment of the dumped-in foreigner and the native, as if the land belonged equally to both!) and justice may be—and it is—characteristic of Imperialism, but it is also definitely an outrage on morality, ethics and true justice. The "unequivocal declaration" contains another insult and of a much wider infliction: "It is the constant aim of British policy specially to maintain relations of friendship and confidence with the Muslim people." The statement is an instance of cynical complacency with which Imperialist diplomacy and statesmanship habitually flout truth. The history of this "constant aim of British policy" during the last half century and particularly since the war is also too well-known to be reiterated. But in this connection we would, if we may, like to ask a question of our Muslim "leaders", especially the Aga Khans, Chhatris, Sikandar Hayats, Ghaznavis and Yaqubs: Do they owe any duty as Muslims beyond willing—we use the word deliberately—subservience to British Imperialism, its objectives and its strategies?

Indian Shipping

In his presidential speech at the annual general meeting of the Scindia Navigation Company on Tuesday Mr. Walchand Hirachand made out a good case for Indian shipping acquiring a due share in the overseas trade and expressed the hope that with the support of the public "it will not be long before Indian shipping will be flying its flag in the overseas trade." Public support is there as a matter of course. But the project is one in which Government's support is essential at any rate at the initial stage. We cannot, at present, be very optimistic about this support, as it is likely to touch British vested interests.

However, every attempt must be made to get Government to recognise the principle that as British goods find an import market in India, a substantial part of them should be carried in Indian ships. This point should be duly emphasized in the forthcoming talks about a fresh Indo-British Trade Treaty. The question of Indianising the Marine Service also deserves to be seriously considered by the Government and shipping companies carrying Indian passengers or trade. The Scindia Company, we are glad to note, have so far taken 59 trained cadets as apprentices and have employed 32 as officers after they obtained their certificates of competency. It is unfortunate, however, that British companies patronised by India have not yet adequately recognized the claims of qualified Indian cadets. It is the duty of Government to move in this matter and safeguard Indian interests.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Palestine: Spain:

(By Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 29

(By Air Mail)

Now that the Egyptian question has been settled, the British Colonial Secretary may devote some of his holiday time in looking to Palestine situation. There is a report that General Nuri Pasha, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, who was asked by the Arab Higher Committee to mediate in the Palestine deadlock has now returned to Jerusalem from Alexandria. It must be remembered that before leaving Jerusalem he placed before the committee certain proposals for the ending of the Arab strike and had said that he was willing to act as a mediator between the Arabs and the Government if the committee accepted his proposals. The committee's decision, following Nuri Pasha's suggestion, in calling off the strike and the attacks on the Jews have naturally caused consternation in Jewish quarters. It is believed that although the Palestine Government has repeatedly declared that it has not made any promises either to Emir Abdullah or to Nuri Pasha in regard to the suspension of immigration and an amnesty for a certain category of prisoners, it is thought in Jewish quarters that assurances virtually amounting to a promise must have been given in order to have brought about the decisions of the Arab Higher Committee. In the Arab press we find there is almost a note of triumph, which the Jewish press takes as indicating that the Arabs believe that the Government is about to agree to the suspension of Jewish immigration. Therefore, the "Palestine Post," a Jewish newspaper, says that the suspension of immigration by the Government would mean "a complete surrender to the gunmen." It also suggests that the Arabs believe that the suspension would be followed by the attainment of full Arab control over the country and the abolition of the mandatory regime. However, the newspaper adds that the Arab jubilation is possibly premature, since authoritative assurances have been recently received by the Jewish leaders that the Government has not given any promises regarding the stoppage of immigration. On the other hand, according to the Arab papers the Iraqi Foreign Minister in his capacity as mediator also represents King Ibn Saud and the Imam of Yemen. "Palestine" declares that the Arabs of Palestine by their acceptance of mediation by the Arab kings have taken a great step forward to the establishment of the unity of the Arab States, of which Palestine henceforth forms an integral part. "Adiffa" states that the move for mediation forms a decisive step towards the establishment of an Arab Federation. But the Mufti's organ "Al-Liwa" alone sounds a note of caution. It warns the Arabs not to place any credence in current rumours and to persevere in the present tactics with a view to securing complete fulfilment of the Arab nationalist demands. There is no doubt this advice has been adopted by some of the Mufti's followers.

Inquiries in London elicited the reply that nothing definite could be stated except that the question of the stoppage of immigration was a matter for the Cabinet in Whitehall to decide. The Zionist General Council is now in session in Zurich, and it is expected that Dr. Weizmann, its President, will soon return to London to see the Colonial Secretary and other members of the Government in a final effort to stave off what is regarded as an impending catastrophe to the Jewish people. Nevertheless, in spite of the intervention of Nuri Pasha there has been disorder in the country and naturally the "Daily Telegraph," as the champion of Law and Order, warns the Arab Nationalists this morning, they must not think that violence can be accepted as a substitute for judicial inquiry—the Royal Commission.

Danger To Arabs

Meanwhile, Mr. Ghory, a member of the Palestine Arab Delegation, who is still in London to keep in touch with officials and (Continued on Page 12).

cers after they obtained their certificates of competency. It is unfortunate, however, that British companies patronised by India have not yet adequately recognized the claims of qualified Indian cadets. It is the duty of Government to move in this matter and safeguard Indian interests.

Buying Peace & Losing Honour

Britain Is Treading A Dangerous Path

By

H. N. BRAILSFORD

From several quarters comes a demand that Parliament should interrupt its holidays to discuss the Spanish crisis. This proposal would be more impressive if the Opposition had anything clear-cut and resolute to say.

To me it seems that we have a case for unqualified and relentless opposition to the course the Government has taken, but that is not the note of the Labour Party's official organ.

To swallow this policy of neutrality is treason alike to democracy and to the workers' cause. The Government has now laid an embargo on the supply of arms, planes, or munitions to either side in the Civil War.

That is to treat them as belligerents with equal rights, or rather, with no rights at all. They are just, as Sir Samuel Hoare put it, two contending "factions," and he implies that there is no visible difference between them.

This is odd, since in the same speech he eulogised Parliamentary Democracy as the British expedient for fending off violent revolution, whether Fascist or Communist.

But it is also the expedient of the Spanish Republic. Under its liberal constitution, its Liberal Government (there are no Communists or even Socialists in it, though they support it) had just won a free general election by a great majority.

Against it, with the aid of the two Fascist Dictators, its professional soldiers, backed by the propertied minority, have risen in armed revolt.

To talk in such a case of two "factions" on an equal footing of right is to repudiate those principles of democracy that Sir Samuel Hoare professes.

Are they valid, then, only in England, where of late they have yielded conservative majorities?

Arms For Peace

On this first count—that it is robbing a friendly democratic Government of its customary

right to buy abroad what arms it needs to maintain internal peace—the Government merits stubborn opposition.

This will be a one-sided neutrality. The British Government draws a ring round Spain and forbids the latter's friends to aid her democratic Government, knowing very well that the two Dictators have lavished aid on the militarist rebels, and will continue to do so.

As yet, neither Italy, Germany, nor Portugal has given any unconditional promise of neutrality. We have the evidence of English and American eye-witnesses that pilots, drawn from the regular air forces of Italy and Germany, are actually fighting in General Franco's advance from Seville.

Day after day, French diplomacy pleads in Rome and Paris for a straight answer from Mussolini which never comes, and as the French begin to realise, never will come.

As for the Germans, they have now ordered their warships to break the blockade which the loyal Spanish fleet is enforcing, with a perfect legal right, against the rebel port of Cadiz. To pretend, as the Germans do, that the right of search exists only within three miles of the shore is mere ignorance.

In the American Civil War, the North searched the British ship Trent in mid-Atlantic, and was held to have acted within its rights when the case went to arbitration.

The Germans, however, are manifestly seeking a pretext to attack the Spanish Republic. "Reds" (who in fact are law-abiding Liberals) are for these Fascist outlaws whom no code protects. Such, then, is the neutrality that Berlin and Rome will observe?

Poor Bluff

All this, of course, Downing Street knows as well as we do. It trusts, however, that its shining example will so dazzle Mussolini

by its moral beauty that he will at once imitate it.

If the Foreign Office means what it says, it is an incorrigible simpleton—but I think it knows better. It ought to know after its recent experiences, something about the ways of Dictators.

Did Hitler listen when in the business of rearmament our Foreign Office talked platitudes about the sanctity of treaties? Did he listen in the affair of the Rhineland, when Mr. Eden pleaded with him to make a conciliatory gesture?

As for Mussolini, he went straight ahead with the conquest of Abyssinia, for he had the wit to perceive that neither London nor Paris nor Geneva really meant to stop him.

The notion that you can stop him now by setting him an example of impartial behaviour might do credit to a cherub in his teens, but hardly to a grown man.

To do Mussolini and Hitler justice, they make no pretence of impartiality.

Their purpose, boldly conceived and recklessly pursued, is to conquer Spain for the Fascist reaction, and then to use it for their own strategical ends.

For this purpose they have taken a risk with some daring—let us do them that credit. It will take more than a good example to make them desist.

But the fact is, I suppose, that the Foreign Office is in private life almost as eager as Mussolini himself to acclaim the victory of Fascism in Madrid.

It is so class conscious that it has even forgotten the interests of British Imperialism in the Mediterranean.

"Giving In" Policy

Sir Samuel Hoare boasts that by this one-sided neutrality the Government is averting a European war.

Certainly by yielding at every turn to the Dictators you may for a long time avoid war. There (Continued on Page 11)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ITALY AND FRANCE

In spite of experiences to the contrary and of the warning signs of times, the French Press seems to cherish the principle of "continuity" in foreign policy. It seems to cling to the hope of Italy co-operating with France! Co-operating in what? An Italy which paid for French betrayal of the League of Nations and Abyssinia by coming to an understanding with Germany immediately afterwards cannot be of much use to France in Geneva. Nor can Italy be expected to co-operate with France in the problem of Spain. The idea is too ridiculous and absurd to merit a moment's serious consideration. The fact is that Italy will "return to international co-operation," as M. Avenol's visit to Rome is supposed to "signal," for her own purposes which relate to what Mr. Brailsford would call "the Fascist International." Safety lies in beware of Italy.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The resolutions of Mr. I. S. Patel passed by the Corporation without debate are yet another instance of the growing civic consciousness of the citizens of Bombay with regard to the necessity of slum clearance—a consciousness to the awakening of which the "Chronicle's" "Brighter Bombay" campaign is doubtless responsible in no mean degree. Mention has been made of the lack of open spaces, parks and playgrounds and the Commissioner has been asked to report on the steps that should be taken to give effect to the suggestions made by the Mayor in a Broadcast speech sometime ago. Mr. Nariman did well to draw the attention of the Corporation to the continuous elimination of all open spaces in the city and cited the recent instance of the huge constructions on the Mahim foreshore. We are glad the Corporation lent support to these resolutions but a silent vote alone would not be sufficient to rid our city of its many plague-spots.

SPEED LIMIT

By another resolution the Corporation asked the Commissioner to move the Traffic Advisory Committee to reimpose speed limit restrictions on motor cars

and other vehicles in the city. As the mover, Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram pointed out, such restrictions are necessary "in view of the numerous accidents in the city," which have increased considerably since the speed limit was abolished. We are not impressed by the argument of Mr. M. M. Desai who wanted the question of speed to "be left to the driver to determine." A dangerously increasing number of motor accidents are traceable to high speed and Sir Jehangir was right when he said that "the only way to minimise accidents and dangers of the road is to limit speed."

AMAZING

It is amazing to learn that the police officer at Lahore who arrested Mr. M. R. Masani attempted to handcuff him and desisted only when he threatened to offer resistance if the attempt was pursued. Police officers possess mighty powers in this country, but they will be none the worse for using them with some intelligence and sense of proportion. They are given the discretion to handcuff a prisoner if he is likely to use violence or attempt to escape. But an attempt to use that power against a responsible and well-known political worker like Mr. Masani betrays either unpardonable ignorance or irresponsibility or both.

A Costly Device

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The women teachers of the Indian Education Society's High School for girls at Dadar have unexpectedly developed abnormal love for the English tongue. They have made it a rule to fine every girl who speaks her mother tongue in the class during hours devoted to English. The rule is made applicable to all girls from the 1st to the Matriculation standard. The amount of fine imposed is one pice per

word and one anna per sentence. During last week my poor neighbour's girl had to pay a fine of three annas in a single week! For middle class people education has really become an item of luxury!

I do not know whether the purpose behind these fines is punitive, curative or vindictive. Whatever it might be, I make bold to say that those teachers who think that punishments in whatever form would correct a child are blissfully ignorant of child-nature.—Yours etc.

"NIROOPAMA DEVI".

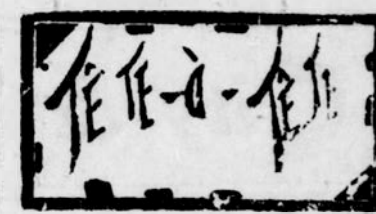
Poona Liberal Meeting

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir.—Though the Liberal meeting came to a premature end, I am glad of one thing. It is that the conduct of the rowdies has come in for strong disapprobation from all quarters, though in some cases one cannot help wishing that the condemnation had been still more unreserved. The offending words of the President were, as the "Servant of India" points out, not Sir Cowasji's own but borrowed by him from an eminent Congress leader who is opposed to Pandit Jawaharlal's socialistic activities. But let the paper proceed: "This shows anyway that there is nothing in the expression which is either unparliamentary or unseemly. Nor is it true, as is generally assumed, that the uproar took place because the audience resented these remarks. From the beginning deliberate attempts were made to disturb the meeting and the obnoxious phrase was only a signal for bringing matters to a head." Quoted mine.

Seeing that the "Servant of India" is no unsympathetic critic of the Congress Socialists, its opinion as to the hooliganism being organised beforehand with the set purpose of making the meeting impossible should carry conviction to all but those who choose willfully to be blind to facts.—Yours, etc.

V. B. JOGLEKAR.
(B.E.S. Retired).



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"An exhibition was opened today with the object of impressing visitors regarding alleged Soviet atrocities and the slogan 'Bolshevism as World Enemy No. 1' is likely to be the keynote of most of the speeches.

Herr Hitler has invited more guests of honour from Britain than ever before. Invitations have been sent to 112 members of British society, Government officials and politicians."

—Eve-of-Conference report re: 8th Nazi Party Congress at Nuremberg.

Mr. Masani says that he succeeded, during his visit to Lahore, in bringing about a rapprochement between the two groups of Punjab Socialists.

We can't blame the Lahore D.S.P., can we, for wanting to handcuff him.

At a meeting addressed by President Jawaharlal Nehru, says a report from Aligarh, "loud-speakers were provided by the Aligarh Muslim University."

In fairness to Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad, however, it ought to have been duly—and prominently—mentioned that this happened when he was away soft-screaming at Simla.

The Assam Government have issued a circular prohibiting Government officers from taking any active part in the coming elections.

Somebody should issue orders under Section 144 restraining the Assam Government from such pro-Congress actions.

One of the demands on 'the All-India Political Prisoners' Day will be "Abolition of classification of political prisoners into 'A', 'B' and 'C' classes and their being placed in one class of political prisoners."

This, we hope, will be resolutely resisted both by Government and the famous 21. For it involves the establishment of a classless political society and amounts to propaganda on behalf of class-war.

Another demand is about "The right of political prisoners to associate with one another in jail and for that purpose their concentration in one or more jails with liberty to meet one another."

Which is quite all right, and all that. But it is rather unhelpfully worded. Those concerned, you see, might very well take the hint suggested in the expression "concentration" and ignore the rest.

With a view to finance—

- (1) completion of hydro-electric grid;
- (2) extension of the State tube-wells scheme;
- (3) advances to local bodies; and
- (4) advances to cultivators (Tagavi).

The Government of the United Provinces is raising a loan of rupees two crores.

—Press Report.

The order in which the four schemes have been enumerated is obviously quite correct.

The disease from which Mr. Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, has been suffering is, we learn, chicken-pox.

Does it spring from a synonymous affection associated with the heart?

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, says a London report, needs further rest "as he has not yet sufficiently recovered from the severe mental and nervous strain of the past twelve months."

Tastes differ. Ramsay MacDonald, in his obligatory predicament, chose eye-trouble.

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Contributed By Our Junior Colleague)

(1) Bori Bundar's Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly have sent a cable to Major Ormsby-Gore, Secretary for Colonies, offering their services in the new campaign of the pacification of Palestine.

(2) Sir Jehangir Boman Behram's amendment to refer his resolution on the speed limit to the Standing Committee was ruled out of order by the Mayor.

GOOD RAINS IN GUJERAT AND AHMEDNAGAR

Finance Member Breaks Good News To M. L. C.s

DAY FOR OFFICIAL BILLS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

In the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday, Khan Bahadur Cooper, Finance Member, read out telegrams stating that heavy rains have fallen in Gujerat, and good rain in the Ahmednagar district.

The House greeted the messages with applause. Consideration of official bills was continued. After some discussion, consideration of the bill to amend the Bombay Local Board Act was postponed till the next week by 39 votes to 15.

(From Our Correspondent). POONA, Sept. 9.

The Bombay Council resumed its sitting at 2 p.m. to-day with Hon. Mr. Hossaini Rahimtoola in the chair.

During question time Rao Bahadur Asawale raised the point of the want of lift in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, to which the Home Member, Mr. Turner, stated that no representations had been made by the public on this subject but that the police Court Bar and the Chief Presidency Magistrate pointed out to the inconveniences caused by the absence of lift.

Further questioned by Rao Bahadur Bole, the Home Member said the Government did not intend to erect a lift.

CINEMAS FOR SCHOOLS. Replying to a question of Mr. Bangi, the Education Minister stated that Government had considered the question of installing Cinema Projectors as part of normal school equipment but in view of the cost involved, language difficulty, lack of technique, and personnel suitable, they had been unable so far to give effect to the idea.

To a query from Mr. Karbhari, the Excise Minister, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kamli stated that as far as the Government were aware there were 49 so-called opium-smoking dens in Bombay.

EXTERNALS FROM BOMBAY. Interesting information regarding externalers from Bombay was provided in answer to a question of Rao Sahab Kulkarni. The Home Member told the House that respectively 346, 578 and 663 persons were expelled by Police Commissioner from Bombay under Sec. 27 of the City Police Act during the years 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36. 67 deportation orders under Foreigners Act were issued by the Government of Bombay during this period but 10 of them were yet to be served while two had been cancelled.

Asked regarding Ghanit Abdullah Narwalla, the Home Member stated that Mr. Ghanit was deported by Government of Bombay under Sec. 3 of the Act III of 1924 as an undesirable foreigner but later was allowed to return to Bombay, reasons for which it was undesirable in the public interest to disclose.

KAVITHA INCIDENT ECHO. Dr. P. G. Solanki asked about the hardships suffered by scheduled Classes in getting their children admitted to the public school in the village of Kavitha in Ahmednagar District and about scheduled Caste people in that village having stopped sending their children to the school.

Dewan Bahadur Kamli replying stated that complaints had reached the Government in the matter, but then the matter had been amicably settled by the parties concerned. The Education Minister further announced that Government recognised the right of Scheduled Class people to send their children to the school in question and that they would not acquiesce in any attempt to prevent them from doing so.

JOINT INQUIRY. After interpellations were over the House considered bill providing for one inquiry by same Judge in all Local Board election disputes, petitions and passed its second and third reading after slight modification.

LOCAL BOARD FRANCHISE. Discussion was then resumed on the Government bill amending the Local Boards Act to widen the District Local Board franchise on a par with the franchise for the future Bombay Assembly. The bill suggested that the voting qualification should be land assessed at eight rupees.

Rao Sahab Kulkarni moved an amendment suggesting an additional literacy qualification of vernacular up to the fourth standard examination.

Dr. Collaco suggested that this literacy qualification should be an alternative one, instead of an additional one.

Rao Bahadur Asawale, Bole and Wandekar and Dr. Solanki opposed the motion, while Dr. Vad, Mr. Soman and Rao Bahadur Chitale supported it.

Sir Ali Mahomedkhan Dehlavi mover of the bill pointed out that this amendment and another sought to introduce literacy qualification and women's franchise in this bill. The speaker made it clear that the Government wished to meet the desire of the House as far as possible, and he would therefore advise postponement of the consideration of the bill to some later date to enable him to see what he could do to meet the wishes of the House.

Several members opposed the idea of such a postponement, and two points of orders were also raised.

The House then adjourned to tea, and when it reassembled Mr. Soman moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed till Wednesday.

Dr. Solanki opposing it, the motion was put to the House, and was declared carried. A division was challenged, and the House dividing for the first time in this session carried Mr. Soman's motion by 39 to 15 votes.

The House then took up the bill to amend Sir Chimuhal Madhoblal Ranchodlal Barot's Act.

The object of the bill is (1) to substitute the official trustee of Bombay as one of trustees in place of the Accountant-General and the District Judge of Ahmednagar to the Trust which is the subject matter of the act.

(2) to provide that the Barot shall, from this time onwards assign and transfer to the trustees securities of the nominal value of 28 lakhs, as provided under section four of the Act and

(3) to indemnify the present trustees from all liability or consequence of any failure or omission to do anything that was required to be done under the present Act.

TAIRSEE'S OPPOSITION. Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposed the first reading of the Bill on the ground that the Government had not placed before the House why the assignment of the assets was not done till now, and then advised that the Government should gracefully withdraw the bill. Mr. Tairsee's opposition proving futile, the bill passed through all the three readings without much further discussion.

AMENDING BILLS. The Home Member next rose to move the Bill seeking to amend several enactments.

Rao Sahab Kulkarni brought it to the notice of the House that the Bill was published in the Gazette only on the 31st ultimo, and members had not enough time to study the Bill and send in amendments. Proceeding, the Rao Sahab pointed out that only this noon, he had received an intimation saying that some of his amendments required the previous sanction of the Governor, and so in order to get this sanction, he moved that consideration of the Bill be postponed till Wednesday at first, and then again till to-morrow.

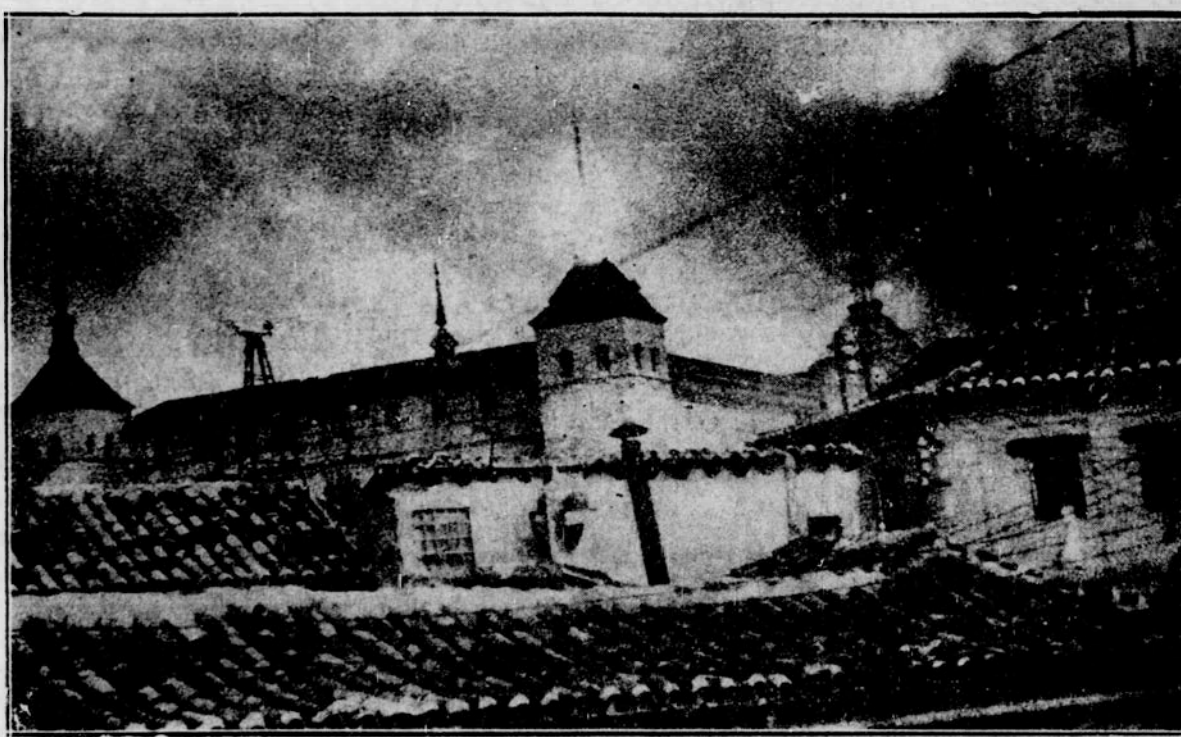
The House divided on the latter motion, and rejected it by 15 votes to 32.

The Bill was then read for the first time.

When the second reading of the Bill was moved, it was pointed out by some members that the book of law sought to be, suggested was not supplied to them. It was explained that the books were out of print, and all available copies had been distributed among members.

It was at this stage suggested that the consideration of the Bill be postponed till to-morrow, and the Home Member agreeing, it was so postponed.

AMENDING VEHICLE TAX BILL. The House then began consideration of statutory motions when a couple of members said that they were not prepared for it, as they had no idea that the Government business would "collapse" so soon, and one of them suggested the adjournment of the House till to-morrow an hour earlier. But business went on, and Rao Sahab Kulkarni moved that the power of stopping motor vehicle to see if the tax had been paid or not given in the recently passed motor vehicle tax rules to the ordinary constable should be vested in a



THE ALCAZAR, famous military academy for the training of Spanish army officers in flames after bombardment by the Government troops. The academy had been held by the rebels for days.

WORLD MOTOR RECORDS

Cobb's Success At Salt Lake City Races

SALT LAKE CITY, September 9.

Britisher Cobb driving Napier Ralston established world motor record on Bonneville Salt Flats:—

One Hour: 187.69 miles per hour.

Hundred Kilometres: 167.618 per hour.

Hundred miles: 168.59 per hour.

Two hundred kilometres: 168.266 miles per hour.—Reuter.

FRENCH 'PLANE CRASH

Six Occupants Of Military Bomber Killed

COMMERCY, (Lorraine), September 9.

A French military bomber from Rheims crashed in a field and all six occupants including two officers were killed.

The cause of the accident is not known.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Next Meeting At Simla On September 14.

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

A meeting of the unofficial advisers, to consider the forthcoming trade negotiations between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, will be held, according to present arrangements, at Simla on September 14.

As announced on August 31, the following are the unofficial advisers: Sir Edward Benthall, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Sitar Datar Sahab, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Nawabzada Mahomed Liaqat Ali Khan, Sir Pursottamdas Thakurdas and Dr. P. Subbarayan (Madras).

Dr. Subbarayan, having injured his wrist yesterday by an accidental fall, his trip to Simla will depend on medical advice.—United Press.

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INDIA v. GOWERS

Home Team All Out For 225; Indians Make 102 For One at Close

(Special Cable.) SCARBOROUGH, September 9.

In the match between Indians and Leveson Gower's Eleven which began to-day, Gowers were all out for 225 (Sutcliffe 94, Khan four for 52).

Indians had made 102 for one at close (Mushtaq Ali 73 not out).

The match between Leveson Gower's Eleven and Indians commenced to-day in fine weather before 4,000 spectators. The wicket was good.

Sutcliffe and Dennis Smith opened Leveson Gower's innings and lost the first wicket at 13. Dennis Smith was caught by Khan off Bannerman (13-1-10).

With the addition of seven runs Dempster was out (19-2-1). Sutcliffe and Hendren were together now and the pair raised the score to 103 when Hendren was caught low down by C. S. Naidu off his own bowling. (103-3-29). Hendren played very defensive game. Sutcliffe was sound and reached his 50 in 95 minutes. He hit three successive fours from Bannerman.

GOOD PARTNERSHIP. At lunch Sutcliffe and Townsend were unbeaten with 72 and 1 respectively.

The Sutcliffe-Townsend partnership carried the score to 178 when Sutcliffe was out l.b.w. (N.) to Jehangir Khan after a faultless innings in which he scored 94 and hit 11 fours. Townsend was out next, bowled for 40 by Elahi. He played with forceful style, hitting one six and 4 fours. Nichols' dismissal for nil off Elahi's next ball started a general collapse which was relieved by Wellards 28.

LEVESON GOWERS (First Innings)

Dennis Smith c Jehangir Khan, b Bannerman 10

Dempster c Dilawar, b Bannerman 1

Hendren c and b C. S. Naidu Sutcliffe l.b.w. (N.), b Jehangir Khan 29

Townsend b Elahi 40

Holmes c Ramaswami, b Jehangir Khan 19

Nichols l.b.w. (N.), b Elahi 0

Jehangir Khan 0

Wellard c Mushtaq Ali, b Bannerman 28

Griffith c C. S. Naidu, b Jehangir Khan 0

Gover (not out) 0

Extras 4

Total 225

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bannerman 19 3 62 3

Khan 20 4 8 42 4

C. S. Naidu 13 2 53 1

Merchant 3 1 12 0

Elahi 13 3 42 2

INDIANS (First Innings)

Merchant run out 18

Mushtaq Ali (not out) 73

Dilawar Hussain (not out) 1

Total (for 1 at close) 102

CANTON OFFICIAL EXECUTED

Sequel To Corruption

SHANGHAI Sept. 9.

It is reported that Fenghui, Director of Agriculture under the jurisdiction of the Canton General Chenchitang, was found guilty of corruption and executed.—Reuter.

BALDWIN'S MENTAL STRAIN

Premier Extends His Holiday On Advice Of Doctors

LONDON, Sept. 9.

It is announced that Mr. Baldwin is extending his holiday until October on the advice of his doctors, who express the opinion that the Premier needs further rest as he has not yet sufficiently recovered from the severe mental and nervous strain of the past twelve months.

Mr. Baldwin will continue to maintain close touch with his colleagues on questions of major importance, but has asked Mr. Neville Chamberlain to replace him at a mass meeting of the Conservative Party at a conference to be held at Margate on October 2.—Reuter.

UTIMATUM TO INSURGENTS

Govt. Warning Before Assault On Alcazar.

MADRID, September 9.

The Cabinet has authorised the Commander of the Loyal Forces in Toledo to make a final offer to the insurgents who have been holding out in Alcazar for six weeks, despite artillery and air bombardments which have half-ruined the fortress. Women and children in the fortress will be allowed to leave before the Government forces make a final assault. The lives of the men will be spared if they surrender.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS REACH SAN SEBASTIAN

SEVILLE, September 9.

The insurgent radio claims that one of the columns advancing on San Sebastian has reached the first houses of the town and that Government forces have retreated losing 58 killed and 109 wounded.

NON-INTERVENTION COMMITTEE

Portugal The Only Absentee

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Portugal was the only European absentee of consequence from the inaugural meeting of the International Non-Intervention Committee at the Foreign Office this morning.

The next meeting will be called when the Chairman, Mr. Morrison, considers that sufficient material is available for discussion.—Reuter.

NO DEATH SENTENCES

First Fruits Of "Humanising War" Move?

MADRID, September 9.

The Popular Tribunal which is trying the engineer officers accused of rebellion in Hendaye Barracks has pronounced no death sentences. Capt. Salazar and five others have been sentenced to life imprisonment and four others to shorter terms of imprisonment.—Reuter.

Executed The Day After Wedding

BARCELONA, Sept. 9.

After being married last night on board the prison ship Uruguay Major Fernandez was executed to-day with three other insurgent officers.—Reuter.

MAYOR TO REPORT ON FAMINE SITUATION

Bombay Citizens' Committee Authorises Him To Collect Fresh Information In View Of Recent Rainfall

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed at the citizens' meeting convened by the Mayor of Bombay on the 4th September 1936 was held in the Mayor's Room at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

The situation in the various districts of the Presidency, including the Indian States was reviewed. A number of messages from Ahmednagar, Dohad, Godhra, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, and Cutch were received detailing the distress prevailing in those parts. The situation as disclosed in the official speeches in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday was also discussed, but in view of the recent rainfall in some places it had become

necessary to assess with exactness the distress that was prevailing in different areas.

MAYOR TO REPORT. It was therefore considered necessary that the appeal that was to be issued should make clear the definite areas where relief was necessary and the extent of that relief. It was agreed that the Mayor should be requested to get into touch with Poona, Ahmedabad and also other places, ascertain official and non-official views and present a report to the Committee at an early date. The Mayor was also requested to convene a larger meeting of the citizens if the extent of the prevailing distress made it necessary to acquaint the public with the need for a larger relief.

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BOSWELL WINS St. LEGER

Fearless Fox And Mahmoud Come Second And Third

(Special Cable.) LONDON, Sept. 9.

St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster over a distance of one mile, six furlongs, 132 yards, resulted as follows:—

BOSWELL 1

FEARLESS FOX 2

MAHMOUD 3

Thirteen ran. Won by three-quarters length. Three lengths separated second and third.

Starting prices:— 20 to 1 against Boswell, 100 to 6 against Fearless Fox, 5 to 1 against Mahmoud.

Omit Plastera. Otherwise runners were identical with probabilities.

BOSWELL'S CLEVER WIN. Boswell jumped off in front of Mahmoud, Haulfryn, Esquemeling Fearless Fox, His Grace with Rhodes Scholar last.

At half mile Esquemeling led from Foxfield, Pizarro, Boswell and Fearless Fox. Half-way the leaders were Pizarro, Foxfield, Fearless Fox, Esquemeling, Boswell and Raeburn with His Grace last.

Entering straight Pizarro was still leading from Fearless Fox, Boswell, Mahmoud. Below distance Boswell was slightly in front of Fearless Fox, Mahmoud, Thankerton and Magnet.

Close home Boswell drew out and holding off Fearless Fox went on to win cleverly.

The order of finishing after the first three was Magnet, Thankerton, Esquemeling, Columelle, Pizarro, His Grace, Rhodes Scholar, Foxfield, Haulfryn, Raeburn and time three minutes eight-and-two-fifths seconds.

Boyd Rochfort trained Boswell, winner of the St. Leger.

OUTSIDER WINS. American-owned Boswell won after an exciting and prolonged tussle with Fearless Fox, another outsider. The owner is William Woodward, millionaire and banker. This is his second classic success on the British Turf the other being Thousand Guineas in 1933.

St. Leger is worth £10,554 to the winner. In view of Boswell's unsatisfactory form in the Derby and other six races this year, he was not well backed and there was very little cheering at the finish. Boswell won through better stamina. The favourite, Rhodes Scholar never appeared to have a winning chance and finished tenth. The weather was sunny.

ENCOUNTERS IN PALESTINE

Three British Constables Killed

JERUSALEM, Sept. 9.

Three British constables were killed and three Palestinian constables wounded during two encounters with Arabs.—Reuter.

FOR REPUTATION OF Br. ARMY

Send-Off To Reinforcements For Palestine

LONDON, September 9.

In a farewell message to the troops of the first division who are going to Palestine, General Gathorne Hardy wishes them good luck during what he hopes and believes will only be a short visit to Palestine and urges them to "remember that maintenance of Law and Order is a thankless task which brings little honour or

reward, but entails heavy responsibilities". He is sure that when they return they will have raised the great reputation of the British Army to an even higher level.—Reuter.

SIMLA, Sept. 9. It is understood, the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly would meet on September 19.—United Press.

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Need For Restrictions On Present System COMPANY BILL DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

Managing Agents Behaved
Like Bureaucratic Govt.,
Says Govindas

SIMLA, September 9. The Legislative Assembly met to-day to continue the debate on the Companies Act Amending Bill. Mr. S. Satyamurti, replying to Mr. S. Satyamurti's question, said that the Reserve Bank would in future be an interpreter to Provincial Governments of conditions in the money market and a means of giving money market information as to the financial position of prospective borrowers including Provincial Governments.

The Bank would perform the same functions as the Bank of England in arranging public issues so that they would not clash and prospective borrowers will get best terms consistent with his credit. Mr. S. Satyamurti asked whether the U. P. Government in deciding recently to float the three per cent loan consulted the Reserve Bank. Mr. S. Satyamurti replied that the Reserve Bank's advice was taken and the Government of India were fully consulted.

Governor's Leave

Answering Mr. Anantashayam Iyengar Sir H. Craik stated that leave was granted to Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, so soon after his appointment for urgent reasons of health and private affairs. During his leave Lord Erskine will draw leave allowance at the rate of Rs. 4,000 a month.

Mr. Satyamurti—Are these Governors who take leave required to produce medical certificate? Sir Henry Craik demanded notice.

Mr. Sri Prakasa was told by Sir H. Craik that the question of the removal of ban on Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban, was one for the decision of the U. P. Government.

Sir Henry Craik added:—"I understand that the question will be considered by the local Government after disposal of the civil suit now pending with regard to the proper management of the institution."

ABOLISH MG. AGENCY SYSTEM. Professor Ranga spoke for 75 minutes on the Company Amending Bill Law, and when he concluded the House adjourned for lunch. He maintained that the Managing Agency system had retarded the industrial growth, and should be abolished. Protection should be given to shareholders by the Bill was of a negative character, as no machinery had been provided to help them to assert those rights.

Professor Ranga suggested that capitalists in their own interests should appoint one director elected by workers. The company law should prevent actions like those taken in tea estates, preventing director or election agents from entering the estates. Joint stock companies should be compelled to open the provident fund and gratuity schemes on the model of railway system.

SUSIL SEN DEFENDS BILL.

The Right Hon. Sir Shadilal was in the gallery when the House resumed sitting after lunch.

Mr. Susil Sen, Solicitor, who helped Government in the revision of the old Company Law said that the Bill aimed to remedy five defects. It aimed to check the growth of mushroom and fraudulent companies, check ignoring of shareholders by the management, abuses by directors, abuses of the managing agency system and ensure full disclosure of material information to shareholders so far as the first defect in the Law was concerned. Remuneration to directors and the Managing Agency Contracts had been made accessible to shareholders. The appointment of auditors was left in the hands of a majority of shareholders. So there was no fear of auditors hiding the true state of affairs of the Company. He was satisfied that a majority of auditors were discharging their duties even now satisfactorily.

ASSURANCE TO PT. PANT.

He assured Pandit Pant that provision had been made for appointment of two-thirds of the directors by shareholders, except in public utility companies. Whereas Managing Agents were restricted to a maximum of one-third of the directors, shareholders could appoint two-thirds, if special directors such as those on behalf of debenture holders were

not required. As regards Pandit Pant's fear that a majority of shareholders might deprive the minority of representation, Mr. Sen said that such power of the majority was a fundamental element in joint-stock enterprise.

NOT JUDICIOUS!

Mr. Bajoria: Why is the system of proportional representation provided for in the case of the Reserve Bank?

Mr. Sen replied that it had been in vogue only for a short time and it would be injudicious to act on it as a precedent. If a minority of shareholders should be represented, then why not communal representation? He was sure that Pandit Pant and Mr. Satyamurti would not agree to it. Dealing with banking provisions, he said that his experience of the affairs of hundred indigenous banks in Bengal had suggested that provision regarding cash reserves would be beneficial. Finally he appealed to the House to appreciate the fact that the Bill was a great advance on the existing situation and that in trying to meet an individual case, the House should not strangle institutions that they proposed to protect.

Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljee said that all industries, including textile, jute and coal, had been developed with the help of the Managing Agents. Unless and until Managing Agents subscribed to the capital of a new concern, ordinary shareholders would not come forward. Therefore, the Managing Agency System was not so bad as some persons believed.

"NOT SO BAD."

Seth Govindas said that, although himself a Managing Agent, he would like to see some improvements in the system. Managing Agents generally behaved like a bureaucratic Government. Improvements in the system suggested in the Bill were not adequate. He wanted the Bill to deal with key and public utility industries, as was done in Germany, France and Italy and provision should be made so that all foreign companies should file returns in the same way as indigenous companies.

FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Venkatchelam Chetty paid an eloquent tribute to Sir N. N. Sircar and Mr. S. C. C. Sen, who assisted him and expressed the opinion that all points made by the previous speakers had been covered by the Select Committee excepting one or two of which notices of amendments had been given. He believed the Managing Agency System to be a great source of encouragement for development of industries, if only its defects were eliminated. An attempt had been made in the Bill to eliminate abuses of the Managing Agency System. Until the shareholders were educated, it would be disastrous to the industry to allow them to have much voice in the management of the company. He favoured proportional representation on the directorate.

Mr. S. K. Som pleaded for the mofussil view and advocated the appointment of auditors to companies, not by companies themselves, but by an independent authority.

Mr. Bajoria said that honest Managing Agents would welcome restrictions to prevent slur on their fair names.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

FLOODS THREATEN BIHAR AGAIN

PATNA, Sept. 9.

Reports have reached here that the breaches through Adhampur and Patna in the southern portion of Siwan Sub-Division have again been flooded.

There is every chance of the water reaching the Sadar Sub-Division. In Chapra the water has already risen by 4 inches.

Order has been given by the authorities to open Government relief centres in the affected areas.—United Press.

WHY NO TRIAL FOR SUBHAS

Home Member On Press
Report Of Under-
Secretary's Statement

SIMLA, Sept. 8. At question-time in the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir Henry Craik told Mr. Satyamurti that he had seen the Press cutting in which it was stated that:—

"United Press" understands that the Under Secretary of State for India had made a statement to the Deputation of the Independent Labour Party about Mr. Subhas Bose's arrest that the Government had in their possession a pile of evidence against Mr. Bose, but they could not bring him into a court for trial because in that case all sources of information about revolutionary organizations would soon be dried up." The Home Member said that this report did not satisfy him that the Under Secretary did make that statement.

Replying further to a question by Mr. Satyamurti as to what exactly was the significance of that statement, Sir Henry Craik said if the Under Secretary did make the statement alleged, its significance would be found explained in his (Sir Henry's) speech in this House on March 12, 1936, and in Mr. Hand's speech on April 7, 1936.

Sir Henry Craik added that there were other persons now detained under this Regulation III.

NO RURAL BOARD.

The Finance Member informed Mr. Satyamurti that as grants would not be recurring there was no reason for constituting a Central Board of Rural Development.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe informed the same Member that Indians had full protection like all other British citizens in Adilabad and there was no discrimination against them.

Mr. Tottenham stated that the rumour that a responsible official at Sandhurst once told the students: "Look here boys, you may rest assured that you would never be put under command of a blackie", was not correct. Mr. Tottenham added that under the present system of Indianization the question of powers of command as between Indian and British Officers within an Indianizing Unit did not arise. But wherever Indianizing and non-Indianizing units of Indian Army or individual officers of such units were serving together, whether in field or on administrative duties, there was equally no question, but that the senior Indian Officer exercised command over junior British Officer.—United Press.

REPLY TO BAN ON ADJOURNMENT

Frontier Must Stand By
Congress In Elections

BANNU, Sept. 9.

Pir Shahinshah, ex-President, local Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:—

"The refusal of the Government to allow the adjournment motion of Mr. Satyamurti regarding Frontier Government's interference in election matters has caused great consternation here. The arrest of workers, the enforcement of the Tranquillity Act, restrictions on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's entry and the hesitation of the Frontier Government in removing the technical disabilities of Nationalist candidates have already caused trouble for the progressive section and the unfortunate Frontier people were looking for the ventilation of their grievances to the Congress members of the Assembly.

The last constitutional resort having been frustrated by the Government, the Frontier Nationalists appeal to the people at large to rise to the height of the occasion and, in spite of Government interference, help those selfless candidates who had sacrificed their all for the country. I hope and believe that with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and with the hearty sympathy of other Provinces, we will occupy a clear majority of the seats in the Frontier Assembly.—United Press.

Calcutta Also To Present Address

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

At a meeting held this evening the Calcutta Corporation decided to accord a reception to the South African Delegation who will pay a visit to Calcutta towards the end of this month, and sanctioned Rs. 750 for the purpose.

The Corporation also reiterated its decision to spend annually Rs. 1,00,000 for primary education among boys and girls of the city under the age of 12.—United Press.



H. E. Raghavendra Rao, Acting Governor of C. P. being received by the Commissioner when he visited the Town Hall at Raipur.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Strike In R. C. Technical School Ahmedabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—The students of the R. C. Technical School are on strike for more than last five days.

About 145 students out of the total of 160 are on strike. Ficketing has started and the result is very encouraging. From the latest available reports both in the Press and from persons concerned, I gather that only 5 or 6 students are attending the school now.

The strike has been due to the high handed conduct of the school authorities in fining students who had absented themselves from attendance in the school. On and above the fines, the punishment of striking off the presence of a number of days already filled in, was also inflicted on the students concerned. As a result of which a crisis—in the shape of a complete strike has taken place.

The demands of the students are very moderate and just. Any impartial person would not only appreciate and justify them but also do his might to help the cause of the students. The ten demands formulated by the students and sent to the authorities are:

- (1) No punishment in shape of fine to be imposed for absence from school.
- (2) No victimisation or harassment of students living in the hostel or otherwise, for taking part in this strike.
- (3) Students who are present should not be marked absent for not finishing their home work.
- (4) Students coming a few minutes late to the school should not be punished.
- (5) The treatment of students at the hands of the school authorities should be polite and gentlemanly.
- (6) Students should not be forced to sprinkle water in the Moulding Work shops.
- (7) Students receiving scholarships from the school or outside should not be victimised for having taken part in the strike.
- (8) The student union of the school should be consulted before punishment is meted out to students.
- (9) If any breakage takes place when the student is working on a machine during school work he should not be penalised for the same.
- (10) Strike days should be granted in the counting of the term days of the striking students.

These are the demands of the students. These demands are forwarded to the authorities. It appears that the authorities are adamant. It is further reported on 26 hostel students to quit the hostel.

I appeal to the authorities to accede to these reasonable and moderate demands of the students. There should be co-operation and amicable relations between the students and the educational authorities. Unfortunately our high priests in charge of education seem to forget this fundamental fact. They seem to forget that students are human beings and above all

the citizens of to-morrow. I hope the students of the R. C. School will keep the pledge they have taken and continue their fight till their demands are conceded. Let them keep before them the heroic example of the students of the Gujarat College. I sincerely wish them all success in their struggle.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. GANDHI.
Hon. Sec. All-India Students' Federation.

Ahmedabad.

Municipal (Trust) Staff

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—The question of the seniority of the Trust staff has been under the consideration of the municipal authorities since a long time. The Corporation decided to do them justice, about the middle of 1935 and the Municipal Commissioner stated that he was already considering this. Though more than a year had elapsed, nothing has been done.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding on this in order to have proper perspective, it may not be out of place to recapitulate certain points. In 1919 the Corporation suggested a clause that the Trust staff should be considered to be Municipal staff on amalgamation. In 1925 the management of the Trust was taken over by the Corporation, though there was no formal amalgamation. Thus the Trust staff virtually became municipal employees. And as late as 1931 the Corporation suggested the retention of the staff clause. This clause was ultimately retained as desired by the Corporation from time to time, removing, however, certain doubts in respect of pensions, and special leave rules. It is, therefore, an enigma why any restriction was since thought of?

Further on grounds of equity, what is the meaning of penalising, especially the subordinate staff the majority of whom do not lead an enviable existence and who could not be deemed to know at the time of their joining what would happen a decade or two hence? The position would have been fundamentally different, if none of the posts had been retained. But the deplorable part of the affair is that all the posts have been retained, but the existing personnel made junior, thus blocking their prospects.

It appears that this matter is receiving the consideration of the authorities for a long time and that they are only awaiting for the discovery of a workable formula. Is it so difficult? Then why not form a separate cadre of the Trust staff? Nobody could object to this as this would not prejudice the claims of the municipal staff.

In the hurry of amalgamation, the salaries of certain subordinate staff were indiscriminately reduced. Why not do justice at least in deserving and hard cases? Will not the Municipal authorities pay a little attention to these grievances?—Yours, etc.

Bombay.

JUSTICE.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF WALL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9.

Three persons including an old woman were entombed, following the collapse of a dilapidated house near Chauri Bazar this morning. Prompt rescue work has succeeded in extricating two persons alive, but in a serious condition and the woman is dead.—United Press.

Rajnandgaon Ban On Nationalist Weeklies

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 8.

According to a Rajnandgaon message, the entry and sale of the "Independent" and "Karmveer" two nationalist weeklies from Nagpur and Khandwa respectively, has been prohibited in the Rajnandgaon State, in the Central Provinces, under a State decree.—United Press.

Congress Candidates For Bombay Legislatures

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD CALLS FOR
APPLICATIONS BEFORE SEPT. 30

Mr. S. K. Fatil, the General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board, has issued the following statement in regard to the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council:—

According to the resolution of the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board passed at the meeting of the Board held in Bombay on 18th August last, the intending candidates to the Bombay Legislative Assembly as well as to the Bombay Legislative Council desiring to contest the elections on Congress ticket have to submit their pledges along with a contribution of Rs. 50 in each case to the appropriate Congress Committee on or before the 30th September, 1936.

TERRITORIAL CANDIDATES

The candidates for Territorial Constituencies in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnatak and the City of Bombay have to submit their pledges in time to the special Parliamentary Committees appointed by the Provincial Congress Committees. Where a Territorial Constituency falls under the jurisdiction of more than one Provincial Congress Committee, the pledges in respect of such Constituency are to be submitted to the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board, Congress House, Bombay 4, on or before 30th September.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES

All pledges in respect of Special Constituencies which do not fall within the territorial jurisdiction of any particular Provincial Congress Committee are to be submitted to the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board.

We are again repeating the form of the pledge for the information of the intending candidates. Each pledge must be accompanied by a contribution of Rs. 50, which is not returnable.

DISQUALIFICATION CLAUSE

Candidates suffering under a disability owing to their having taken part in the political movements must immediately proceed to get their disqualifications removed. The section of the Government of India Act, 1935, bearing on the subject reads as follows:—

"A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of a Provincial Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council—if, whether before or after the commencement of this Part of this Act, he has been convicted of any other offence by a court in British India or in a State which is a Federated State and sentenced to transportation or to imprisonment for not less than two years, unless a period of five years, or such less period as the Governor, acting in his discretion, may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his release."

The sub-joined form of application can be used by candidates

for applying to Government for the removal of disqualification.

FORM OF PLEDGE

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
Province:
Constituency:

Pledge

- I am a member of the Indian National Congress at
- I offer myself for election to the Assembly/Council for the Constituency of
- If I am not accepted as a Congress candidate I hereby undertake not to stand independently or on any other party ticket against a candidate put forward by the Congress.
- On my being accepted as a Congress candidate for the said or any other Constituency, I hereby undertake to conduct the election campaign, in accordance with the instructions issued by the Congress Committee.
- I further declare that I will follow the principles and policy laid down by the Congress or by any competent authority on its behalf and will conform to the rules and directions duly issued from time to time, as well as to the instructions issued by the party organisation in the Assembly/Council for the guidance of the members thereof.
- I also undertake to resign my seat whenever I am called upon to do so by a competent Congress authority.

(Signature.)

Address:

Date:

(Designation.)

Form Of Application For The Removal Of Disqualification

Place:

Date:

To
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, Council Hall, Poona.
Re: Removal of disqualification under Section 69 1 (e) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Dear Sir,
Since I intend to stand as a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Assembly/Bombay Legislative Council in the forthcoming elections, I have to request you to represent my case to H. E. the Governor and get my disqualification removed under Section 69 1 (e) of the Government of India Act, 1935. I am giving below the material particulars of my imprisonment:
Name
When sentenced
Under what Section
Court and place of conviction
Period of sentence
When released
Yours truly,
(Signature.)

ADDRESS TO S. AFRICAN DELEGATION

Madras Corporation
Council's Decision

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation Council this evening the Mayor presiding, a resolution to present a civic address of welcome to members of the South African Delegation during their forthcoming visit to the City has been carried by a large majority.

A sum of Rs. 100 was sanctioned for the purpose and a Committee was appointed to draft the address.—A.P.

Congress Leaders Tour In Berar

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 8.

Owing to some unforeseen circumstances the tour programme of Mr. Waman Rao Joshi and Mr. Briljal Biyani, two prominent Congress leaders of the Central Provinces, which was to commence in Mahakoshal from to-day in connection with the Congress electioneering campaign, has been postponed indefinitely.

In the meanwhile, Pandit Mahanlal Chaturvedi, President of the Mahakoshal Congress Parliamentary Board, will be touring in Berar as previously arranged. Pandit Mahanlal Chaturvedi who had arrived here in connection with Congress work, left for Khandwa on Sunday last from where he will proceed to Berar.—United Press.

"ANAND BAZAR" SECURITY

Report Of Forfeiture
Contracted

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Considerable amusement has been caused in Journalistic circles here by the news circulated by a certain News Agency on Monday last (September 7) to the effect that securities amounting to Rs. 2,000 deposited under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act, by the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" the most influential vernacular daily of Calcutta, have been forfeited by the Local Government, on account of a leading article appearing in its issue of July 7, last. As a matter of fact no such order has been passed by the Local Government and the "United Press" is officially authorized to contradict this piece of news.

The Managing Editor of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" told the "United Press", that it was a news item, but emanating as this news did from a News Agency, which is supposed to be in confidence of the Government, he was willing to regard this news as an instance of "coming events casting their shadows before"—United Press.

tion with Congress work, left for Khandwa on Sunday last from where he will proceed to Berar.—United Press.

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

Wireless In India For Mass Education

Great Potentialities As A Social And Educative Factor

By G. D. GOKARN

Of all the modern scientific inventions, wireless has the greatest potentialities as a social factor. Yet wireless is only in its infancy. Its future usefulness to mankind therefore seems to be unlimited. Radio, as a social instrument, has been used extensively in Europe and America. In India, of course, we are just experimenting, guided by the experiences of others. Let us examine now how in other countries, wireless broadcasting is utilized in education and more specially in adult education.

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Even as far back as 1926, America organised an association for adult education. This was followed up by numerous committees and advisory committees to survey the entire field of broadcasting in Education. Several private concerns like the National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcast system and several individuals and other groups within the radio broadcasting industry offered their co-operation.

In Europe, the situation is fundamentally different from that of America because a licence system exists pretty generally and it is controlled by the Government. In Great Britain as a result of the report of the "Hadow Committee" on Education, a central council for Broadcast Adult Education has been set up to co-operate with the B. B. C. Its primary functions are to draw up an adult education budget, to plan hours, to recommend subjects and speakers, to prepare "aid-to-study" pamphlets and similar publications and to devise and direct experiments. There are area councils to do "follow-up and approach work" to offer criticisms and suggestions. In spite of this, difficulties arise in putting the plans into action. There are divergent views on such subjects as extensive adult education v. more intensive and advanced types. In drawing up programmes the council and B. B. C. take into consideration "radio personality" eminence of speakers and the popularity of the subjects. The speakers chosen get an advance technical audition. The B. B. C. holds a rehearsal of the first lecture and checks the latter ones. It also publishes a number of pamphlets to promote healthy discussion. Thus perhaps the British are in the lead in organisation of their broadcasting. In the type of their programmes and in their radio publication.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

In Germany there is a central controlling monopoly with nine sub-stations, the educational programmes being worked out by a group at each station. Under the supervision of the chief radio Education Director, the semi-official central Institution of instruction devises educational programmes. Here adult education programmes are worked out along vocational lines.

Group listening is common in Russia. In every big place, a community receiver is housed. The population gathers in these places to hear the programmes which mainly consist of political and vocational education.

In other countries, too, adult education is fast developing mostly because of the Government monopoly and because "air-time" cannot be bought as in America. In spite of all that is said, educational broadcasting even in the

most advanced countries is still in the experimental stage.

IN INDIA.

India has got her own peculiar conditions. To follow blindly any other country in these matters is simply foolish if not suicidal. There are plenty of problems for research and experimentation. We are yet to make an extensive survey and analysis of our Radio Public. We have to determine what the public wants for the broadcast fare and how that could give some sort of recreation to the rural population. Such an extensive survey was undertaken in America even by a private company like N. B. C. in 1928. The "Starch Report" which it brought out was perhaps the first scientifically planned attempt to obtain specific knowledge about the elusive listening public in America.

The information was obtained from personal interviews in the homes of nearly 20,000 families. They also interviewed people in villages so as to cover up the entire United States. Answers were secured from adults exclusively. They obtained further information regarding the occupation of the owners of sets, how many people in a family heard the programmes, the average time they listened to daily, what the most popular hours were and last but not the least what type of programmes were preferred and by whom.

In some countries the "questionnaire method" has been used and what was received analysed. But the survey has been, at the best, inconclusive and the method unsatisfactory.

"LISTENER-REACTION."

The scientific method used in America is the one devised by the statistics Department of the Columbia University. It consists of an instrument to measure "listener-reaction" to radio programmes. A small instrument is attached to a radio receiving set to record the dial positions during the use of the set, the actual time of its use, the duration of the period. This record thus obtained can be compared with the programmes broadcast by identified stations at the times indicated. Through the installation of these appliances on a sufficiently large number of sets and distributed so as to secure a representative sample of radio listeners, the index of "listener-reaction" can be accurately and scientifically determined for any locality or programmes.

A great deal of research carried out by the other countries in this field throughout the world should certainly help us to educate most effectively our tuning millions. But perhaps our work is more difficult. Our efforts are to educate the illiterate and make their lives more useful and happy. Programmes which might be most entertaining to the literate might be just a few pieces of lullaby to the rural population. So the great difficulty is in the selection of subjects that can be most entertaining to those people for whom the programmes are meant.

"RADIO PERSONALITY."

The next thing is to secure people who could make the talk easily understandable to the average villagers. He should have what is called "Radio Personality" which is immensely important. "Resonance of tone and an enthusiasm that transfers itself to the voice and carries out on the air-waves have something to do with this, personality. A speaker meant for rural broadcast should have these qualities. In addition he must be one who has mixed up with the villagers pretty well so as to know their likes and dislikes. He must be able to attract their interest and to hold it on till the end of the talk. Every phrase must be well turned and every sentence thought-provoking to the least intelligent mind. In short he should be the master of the technique in presenting material to the illiterate listeners in the simplest possible way.

RURAL BROADCASTS.

The third great thing is to ascertain the most favourable

Moscow Calling!

Music, Literature And Drama To Be Heard

PROGRAMME NOTES.

18th Fri. at 12 mdt MT. 2-30 a.m. Indian Time on 1724 and 25 metres

Workers organised in clubs and cultural organisations develop a high standard of achievement in all forms of artistic activity. The Theatre of People's Art gathers together the best of these groups in such varied items as dancing, singing and acting, including representatives from all the nationalities of the Soviet Union. 20th Sun. at 2 p.m. MT. 4-30 p.m. Indian Time on 25 metres, at 6 p.m. MT. 8-30 p.m. Indian Time on 1981 and 25 metres, at 12 mdt MT. 2-30 a.m. Indian Time on 1724 and 25 metres.

Collectivisation with the application of scientific methods to agriculture has caused the days of famine and poor crops to recede into the past. Mechanised harvesting is now general on all large farms and this broadcast will describe scenes on a farm during the harvest this summer. The broadcast will be accompanied by music by Dzerjinsky, composer of the popular opera "Quiet Flows the Don."

23rd Wed. at 2 p.m. MT. 4-30 p.m. Indian Time on 25 metres, at 12 mdt MT. 2-30 a.m. Indian Time on 1724 and 25 metres.

During the last few months you have heard how many workers spent their holidays in some of the numerous health resorts of the Soviet Union. How are these health resorts planned, constructed and organised? How are the natural resources of the country such as the famous mineral waters of the Caucasus, the beneficial climate of the Crimea, utilised for the benefit of sick and healthy workers? All this is part of the interesting work of the Institute of Health Resorts which will be described in this broadcast.

16. Wed. Navigation in the Arctic—the Northern Sea Route this summer. Known for centuries as a possible means of communication between Europe and Asia, this passage has been explored and developed only by the Bolsheviks, and now is one of the regular waterways of Soviet shipping.

18. Fri. An evening with the Theatre of People's Art. All the varied nationalities of the Soviet Union are represented in this Theatre and they are all amateurs. There are Tartars with their wild songs reminiscent of the open country. Cossacks with their famous dances, the peoples of the East with their weird music and many other national songs, music and dances. They will play and we will interview them.

20. Sun. The first results of this year's harvest—mechanised harvesting on a collective farm. Some new music by Dzerjinsky, composer of the popular opera "Quiet Flows the Don."

23. Wed. How health resorts are developed in the USSR. The work of the Institute of Health Resorts. Selection of sites, construction, etc. How they are run.

25. Fri. A review of some recent Soviet novels.

27. Sun. A broadcast for women. The Soviet woman—worker, wife and mother.

30. Wed. The Soviet Union's new car models. How many motor cars are produced a year? A visit to a new auto plant.

hours for the rural broadcast. Even a radio audience of the enlightened class will not listen to a fairly excellent programme, how ever excellent for more than half an hour. Imagine, then, the effect on a poor villager of a discourse given for even fifteen minutes!

To summarise, for a successful wireless broadcast for mass education we have first to train people for radio listening, utilise visual aids to supplement the radio lesson, select subjects that give out suitable radio talent to give out these, and lastly ascertain the listeners reaction to the broadcasts and determine the effectiveness of radio instruction on the villager. If thus the rural broadcasting is carried out on a scientific and systematic basis it will indeed be a real service to the "tillers of the soil."

TO BE HEARD FROM B. B. C.

Johannesburg Exhibition ... "Ifs" Of History ... Various Musical Programmes ... Negro Songs To Be Heard

As has already been announced the opening ceremony on September 15 of the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg will be broadcast by the BBC from Daventry. The transmission, which will be of twenty-five minutes' duration, will begin with the speech of the Governor-General of South Africa, who will open the Exhibition, of which he is Patron-in-Chief. A speech by the Prime Minister of South Africa, General the Hon. J.B.M. Hertzog, who is Vice-Patron of the Exhibition, will follow. Then will come messages of greeting from the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKendrick, C.M.G., the Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, the Hon. M. J. Savage, and the Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Southern Rhodesia, respectively. These messages, conveyed by means of records previously made in the countries, concerned, will be passed to South Africa from London by beam telephone and simultaneously broadcast from Daventry.

South Africa's commercial relationship with other members of the British Empire will be discussed in the second of the two preliminary talks on the Exhibition, which will be heard by Empire listeners on the eve of the opening day. South Africa's imports from Canada, for example—Canada holds fourth place among the suppliers of merchandise to the Union—range from motor-cars and truck-chassis to silk stockings; from India, the sixth largest exporter to the Union, come jute bags, sacking, and tropical suits—this last item, incidentally, constituting fifty per cent. of South Africa's total imports from the Indian Empire.

It is with such facts as these that the speaker in the forthcoming talk will deal, although he will, of course, have much to say of the Exhibition itself. Preliminary talk: September 15, 11 a.m. G.M.T. September 14, 6-50 p.m. G.M.T. September 14, 11-50 p.m. G.M.T.

"Ifs" In History

The word "if" has started many fine flights of imagination. Listeners to a forthcoming broadcast from Daventry will hear an interesting and provocative dip into history by Maurice Healy, who will take part in a series of talks suggested by G. M. Trevelyan's "If Napoleon had had Won Waterloo." Some of these talks will reveal how easily the growth of the British Empire might have been checked or changed. One talk in the series, it is hoped, will be "If Richard III had won the Battle of Bosworth," and it will be shown that, had this happened, there would probably have been no Tudors (Welsh) and Stuarts (Scots), and the British Empire (if any) might have been Anglo-Irish.

Maurice Healy is a tried and popular broadcaster, and, as an Irishman, he should have definite views on his subject: "If the French had landed in Bantry Bay in 1796." For if the French had landed in Ireland at that particular time, Anglo-Irish relations and the history of the British Empire would probably have been very different. In 1796 Great Britain was at war with revolutionary France, and there was disaffection in Ireland. The French sought to take advantage of the Irish troubles by landing troops and starting a rebellion in Ireland. The main British fleet was wintering at Spithead, but fortunately, for various reasons, the French made no use of their opportunity. No French troops were landed, and England was delivered from what Wolf Tone, the Irish leader, declared to have been her greatest peril since the Armada.

Negro Songs

Personal reminiscences will be recalled when John Payne and his Jubilee Singers broadcast to Daventry listeners a programme of Negro songs and spirituals that are sung on the cotton fields. These artists have picked cotton in past days, and have taken part in the frequent evening festivities that follow a day in the fields. "Dixie Land Whar I was Born In" as their programme is called, will portray a happy sidelight on the simple

enjoyment of cotton pickers.

When a plantation owner wants his cotton picked in a hurry, he issues a call to all the folk in the neighbouring countryside. The pickers make their way by river and road, singing all the way. They sing while they pick cotton, and they work until the whole plantation has been picked. Then follows a feast, which they call a barbecue. An ox is roasted over an open fire, and the festivities wind up with a dance. Such an evening feast will form the theme of John Payne's broadcast, which will be produced by John Pudney. It should be an enjoyable show, for the songs and spirituals listeners will hear are all very old favourites. Who has never heard "My Old Kentucky Home," "Heardem Bells," "Come Along Children," "Sleepy Time Down South," and "Little Liza Jane"?

John Payne was born in the southern cotton fields of the United States and worked there until he was a young man, when he went to a ranch in California. He came to England with a synoposed orchestra in 1919, and has made frequent and long visits here since then.

September 8, 4-15 p.m. G.M.T.

Street Entertainer's Programme

A twenty-one-year-old entertainer whose work in the streets of London resulted in his "appearance" in that popular feature of the BBC's programmes, "In Town Tonight," has consolidated his association with broadcasting by writing the libretto, lyrics, and music of "Penny Coloured," a programme that listeners to Daventry will hear in the near future.

John Keir Cross, the author of the programme, found himself stranded in Perth (Scotland) almost without a penny. He decided to come to London, despite his lack of money for his fare. Ability as a ventriloquist enabled him to "busk" his way south, giving performances wherever he could get an audience, and particularly to theatres and cinema queues. Finally, he arrived in the Metropolis and became a regular street entertainer. Then he was given his chance to appear in "In Town Tonight." Since then he has written a book, but "Penny Coloured" is his first attempt to write for broadcasting.

The programme is a gentle satire based on the fortunes of a young man in London who is down to his last threepence, two-thirds of which he spends at a coffee-stall in the Euston Road. He strolls into an adjoining railway station and, with his last penny buys a platform ticket. He jumps into a carriage of a train which is moving out and almost tumbles into the lap of a young lady who is associated in a secretarial capacity with the theatrical profession. Listeners should enjoy hearing the developments of this fortuitous meeting.

September 22, 6-15 a.m. G.M.T. September 15, 4-15 p.m. G.M.T.

From St. Paul's Cathedral

The Bishop Suffragan of Kensington, Dr. B.F. Simpson, M.C., will conduct the next Empire service from St. Paul's Cathedral which will be broadcast from Daventry in the near future. Dr. Simpson is one of the youngest Bishops, and he has been a busy worker in crowded areas during the greater part of his ministry. His War experiences gave him an intimate knowledge of what men are actually thinking about religion and the serious problems of life. He is a doctor of humanity as well as a Doctor of Divinity, and, as such, well equipped to take part in the series of Empire services from St. Paul's.

Transmission 1, September 20, 6-15 a.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 3, September 20, 3-05 p.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 4, September 13, 6-55 p.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 6, September 14, 2 a.m. G.M.T.

"Game, Set And Match"

An echo of the summer's sporting events will be heard by Daventry listeners during the week beginning September 13 in a programme entitled "Game, Set, and Match." This will be

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For Music Lovers

Albert Sammons, the well-known violinist, and William Murdoch, Australian pianist, will be heard by listeners to Daventry during the week beginning September 13, when they will play Beethoven's Sonata in A. Opus 47, for violin and pianoforte. This will be the last recital in the series of Beethoven's sonatas which these two famous artists have been giving to Empire listeners.

September 26, 6-55 a.m. G.M.T. September 18, 4-15 p.m. G.M.T.

programme that will be broadcast in Transmission 6 on September 15. As is fitting, they will be sung by a Canadian soprano, Sarah Fischer—an artist who has had the still unusual experience of being televised; British viewers have seen, as well as heard her, on more than one occasion. Listeners in Canada will need no reminder of Miss Fischer's art—apart from her previous Empire broadcasts, she sang to them from a Canadian studio a few months ago.

Helen Sandow (Contralto) who, with the Celebrity Trio, will provide a concert of light music for Transmission 6 listeners on September 19, will include in her programme a song of unusual 'Mpire interest—she will sing Gordon McBeth's "All on a Summer's Day," which was the prize song in the New Zealand Bledisloe Competition. "Cornish Land" is another song of especial interest that listeners to Miss Sandow's broadcast will hear: it was especially written for her by Ashworth-Hope, and she gave it its first broadcast in the London programmes. It has rarely, if ever, been heard in the Empire transmissions.

French-Canadian folk-songs provide the material for a

The World Of Finance

A Weekly Review

(BY ZANDHYALA)

New Company Floatations

After a lapse of about one and a half decades, there is again a boom of company floatations in India, and all the new issues are having a popular favour. Almost all the new issues have been heavily oversubscribed, and they are now commanding a very high premium. There is a growing feeling among the investing public that the country after having emerged from the economic crisis, is now definitely on the road to recovery. Further the money-market has been suffering from the plethora of funds seeking opportunities for safe employment.

At a time when the market has been glutted with plethora of funds, it is a welcome sign to have a large number of new issues, but the potential investors may be advised a word of caution before they hazard their money in the new ventures. There is at present a mad rush of the investors for the all new issues, though they are not aware of anything regarding the new concern, except that it has been registered.

The first thing that all the prospective investors should consider is whether there are any good prospects for the industry or business which the company desires to undertake, and whether the new concern can withstand the competition of those who are already engaged in the same trade. The absence of any well-regulated plan is bound to produce evil results. Then the questions regarding the terms of managing agents, and their success in any previous concerns, should be fully taken into account. The prospectus should be thoroughly scanned to find out the commission allowed for managing agents and directors, and whether the shareholders can exercise their influence on the policy of the company. The frenzied applications by rash investors without any judicious consideration of the above points, are not a good omen for the industrial prosperity of the country.

Almost all of the recent issues are well-planned, and well-designed, but the evils which the new Amending Bill to the Company

Act desires to eradicate, are not removed out of these companies.

Indo-British Trade Agreement

The Government of India is now on the threshold of another trade agreement between India and United Kingdom replacing the Ottawa Agreement. While one agrees to the desirability of a bilateral trade treaty, it is necessary to point out that the fresh Indo-British trade treaty should be based on equality and reciprocity, taking care at the same time to keep out all undesirable elements from it.

The suggestion of the Government of India that the existing agreement be taken as a basis for future negotiations, will not be accepted by any one interested in the economic welfare of India, as it gives many concessions to Britain even at the risk of the Indian industries losing their advantages under protection afforded by the Government. As urged by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, it is desirable that the negotiations for the fresh treaty should be carried on in India with elected representatives of all the commercial and industrial interests in the country.

While granting the British manufactured products a preference in the Indian markets, it is necessary to insist, on the principal of *quid pro quo*, for a similar treatment to our raw materials, like cotton, wheat, rice, groundnut, etc., in the British markets, as the Government of India have to remit large amounts to England by way of 'Home Charges' and others. The criticism that has been offered on the Ottawa agreement, and the final condemnation should convince the Government of India not to conclude a similar treaty vitiated with radical blunders. But any fresh trade agreement between the two countries based on *quid pro quo* should be welcomed by all, as such agreements have become *sine qua non* under the modern complex economic conditions of the world.

AHMEDABAD STUDENTS ON STRIKE

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 7. The students of the Ranchhodlal Chhotatala Technical School have been on strike for more than five days. About 148 students, out of a total of 160, are on strike. Picketing has been strict.

From the available reports, both in the Press and from persons concerned, I gather that only five or six students are attending the School now. The Secretary of the Vidyarthi Mandal (Students' Union) and one more, student, are arrested.

The strike is due to the high-handed conduct of the School authorities in fining students who had absented themselves from attendance in the School. Over and above the fines, the punishment of striking off the presence of a number of days already filled in, was also inflicted on the students concerned. As a result of these, a crisis, in the shape of a strike, has taken place.

The ten demands of the students formulated by them and sent to the authorities are:

1. No punishment in the shape of fine to be imposed for absence from school.
2. Students coming a few minutes late to school, should not be punished.
3. The treatment of students at the hands of the school authorities should be polite and gentlemanly.
4. Students, who are present, should not be marked absent for not finishing home work.
5. No victimisation or harassment of students living in the hostel or otherwise for taking part in the strike.
6. Students should not be forced to sprinkle water in the Moulding Workshops.
7. Students obtaining scholarships from the school or outside should not be victimised for having taken part in this strike.
8. The Students' Union of the School should be consulted before punishment is meted out to students.
9. Strike days should be granted in the counting of the term-days of striking students.
10. If any breakage takes place when the student is working on a machine during school-work, he should not be penalised for the same.

These are the demands of the students. The authorities seem to be adamant. It is reported that notices are being served on twenty-six hostel students to quit the hostel.

Our Rangoon Letter

COUPLE INJURED IN MOTOR SMASH

Matrimonial Quadrangle: Wives Fight And Husbands Referee!

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, (By Mail). The Rangoon Postal Union held an extraordinary general meeting on Saturday evening in honour of Mr. H. M. S. Newton the new Postmaster of Rangoon General Post Office who has come here on transfer from Karachi in place of Mr. Regina Singh transferred to Madras. A reception was given to him at the meeting which was presided over by Sardar Ganga Singh, M.L.C. President of the Union.

His Excellency Sir Archibald Cochrane, Governor of Burma held his first investiture ceremony on Tuesday in the Legislative Council Chamber, when over fifty people were awarded the titles certificates and other rewards. The recipients included Col. C. de M. Wellborne, Inspector General of Police and U. Kyaw Zan ex-Mayor of Rangoon, both of whom were invested with the insignia of the C.I.E. and Sardar Bahadur Dr. R. S. Dugal ex-President of Rangoon Corporation. The insignia of the title of Sardar Sahib was presented to Dhan Singh Contractor and Ral Sahib to Shish Chandra Sarkar Superintendent Conservator of Forest Office Secretary and Indu Lal Bhattacharjee Assistant Accounts Officer.

CONGRESS MEETING AT NEW TOWN HALL

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee at the new Town Hall on the morning of Sunday the 30th August when the Indian National Flag will be hoisted and saluted. There will be appropriate music on the occasion. This will be the first time in the history of Rangoon and the local Congress Committee that such a meeting will be held at the Town Hall which was recently built by the Rangoon Corporation and opened by the Governor.

PARISI COUPLE INJURED IN MOTOR SMASH

A serious motor car accident took place on Saturday evening when two cars were badly damaged and four people including a Parisi couple were injured and admitted into the general hospital. The car carrying the Parisi couple, it is stated ran short of petrol on the way on the Promenade Road, and while it was taking a turn to enter a petrol station, another car came in high speed from the suburbs and dashed against the former car, the impact being so great that the Parisi's car was thrown off 35 yards away and fell into a ditch. Mr. and Mrs. Pathankee said to be a cloth merchant as well as their Indian driver and a Burman boy were seriously injured. The car that came and hit was also badly damaged and one passenger therefrom was injured. All the injured were removed to the hospital by the police who arrived on the scene soon after, but the men of the second car disappeared before the arrival of the police. It is stated that car was coming at high speed as it was carrying illicit pork into city.

The people of the locality in Syriam had an interesting sight when two Burmese fell out and had a good fight, but no one dared to separate the contestants. Ma Than Nyun and Ma Aye Kyi came to blows, as they accused each other of enticing their respective husbands. They belaboured each other with their wooden slippers and thereby sustained facial injuries. Ultimately their respective husbands came to the rescue of their respective wives and the fight ended.

A MISTAKEN POLICY

A letter from the General Secretary Indian Railways Conference giving a list of articles on which railway freights are proposed to be enhanced formed the subject matter of consideration at a meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber in its reply stated that it did not believe raising of railway freights would provide a satisfactory solution to financial difficulties of the railways were experiencing. These difficulties had been ascribed to a number of conditions among which were depressed state of agriculture and competition from roads. Amongst the articles the classification of which it was

proposed to enhance were various agricultural implements and other supplies used by agriculturists and the Chamber pointed out that the proposed enhancement was not likely to improve the agricultural situation. Enhancement of railway freights were also likely to increase the tendency of shippers to use road transport in preference to railways. For these reasons the Chamber considered that in almost all cases raising of freights would be found to be a mistaken policy.

In their letter to the Government of India the Chamber approved the provisions of the Indian Railways Amendment Bill on the ground that the evil of travelling without tickets was so widespread and the losses so heavy that additional powers were clearly necessary. It was admitted that such powers might be liable to abuse but that risk must be taken and that if necessary control over subordinates must be tightened and drastic action taken to punish any found to have taken improper advantage of their powers. It was suggested that provision might be included in the Bill for the punishment of railway officers who connived at passengers travelling without tickets this offence apparently punishable at present under the Penal Code. It was also mentioned that ample facilities should be provided for passengers to obtain tickets and that complaints that booking offices did not open early enough and were not provided with sufficient change should be inquired into.

NEW PARTY FOR BURMA

A Fabian League to be known as "Sinyetha Akyosaung Aphwe (Association for the Welfare of the Proletariat)" has been formed in Rangoon with two Burmese editors as president and secretary. The main objects are to achieve independence to remove all obstacles that block the way to moral and material progress and to achieve unity among all classes and to wresting their rights and privileges. This party will not contest the coming elections but will work outside the legislature to carry out their programme of work. But they invite applications from prospective candidates to stand on their party tickets.

CONGRESS OFFICE RETURNED

Impossible For Authorities To Resist President's Persistent Letters

(From Our Correspondent.)

AGRA Sept. 6. The local police handed over the charge of a building at Kiraoli which was confiscated by the Government during the last civil disobedience movement as it was used as the office of the Tehsil Congress Committee. The building was the property of the Congress Committee and after the civil disobedience was withdrawn and the Congress bodies were declared lawful the local Congress Committee and the President of the District Congress Committee Agre wrote to the authorities but they received cold and unsympathetic replies. When the President wrote in his last letter that if the building was not returned legal proceedings would be taken the authorities offered to return the building provided the Congress Committee gave an undertaking that the building will not be used for any subversive propaganda. The President wrote in reply that the Tehsil Congress Committee being under the guidance of the District Congress Committee which in turn was subordinate to the All-India Congress Committee it will abide by the orders of the same and follow its programme. He also pointed out that these bodies were now lawful and the other buildings belonging to the Congress organizations having been returned the building of the Tehsil Congress Committee ought to be returned unconditionally. It appears there was further consultation and the building has now been returned unconditionally.

QUIT ORDER FOR BHANGI LEADERS

Bhavnagar Scavenger Strike Developments

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 7. The local Bhangis who struck on Saturday here resumed work. The Secretary of the Bhangi Kamdarmandal, Shantilal and Rajguru who participated in the strike were served with an order to quit Bhavnagar State limits on Sunday under the signature of the Maharaja. The order alleged that they instigated Bhangis to strike and that it means breach of public peace. Both of them are leaving Bhavnagar to-day.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

Secretary, "Everybody knows you're a liar!"

Suddenly for the first time in the history of the House of Commons, the "Mother of Parliaments," men leaped up to sing "The Red Flag." The singers were not Independent Labourites but ordinary Labourites. Overpowered by the implications and excitement, Reporter James Johnston of the Birmingham Post dropped dead in the House's press gallery.

Nevertheless His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Sir John Allsebrook Simon, leily resumed, finally completed his speech and won a vote of confidence, 357-to-155, exactly 34 hours and 18 minutes after debate began—the longest session of the House in more than half a century.

Were treated to half-raising accounts of the speed with which Great Britain is rearming by the new Secretary of State for Co-ordination of Defense, pontifical Sir Thomas Inskip, at whom Labourites were soon chanting with mawkish groans, "Nineteen-fourteen all over again!"

Sir Thomas revealed that the Government has bought land for 40 new combat aerodromes, offered munitions contracts to 52 firms, and is enlisting as fast as possible Britons up to 50 years of age with knowledge of gunnery to man anti-aircraft batteries "for the simple purpose of defending their own homes."

Sir Thomas cited with indignation the recent speech by the Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, Labourite Major Clement Attlee, in which this War veteran cried: "I am not going to support a recruiting campaign by a Government whose foreign policy I cannot approve."

"What does that mean?" boomed big Sir Thomas turning toward the Labour benches. "Do you mean to leave the crowded cities and centres of employment, and your own homes undefended and at the mercy of an invader because your leader distrusts our foreign policy?"

Gibed back Labourite Will Thorne: "Who is the invader?"

"You will know who the invader is," snorted Sir Thomas, "when your house is bombed!"

Labour kept on twitting the Government for being scared-cats, next trying to egg ministers of the Crown into naming a country they expect to have to fight. Finally the Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain scathingly intervened, "That would be a nice contribution to international peace! Anyhow dangers do not always come from the same quarter but change rapidly."

Prepared to rise for the summer recess with these harrowing words of the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill ringing in their ears last week: "Germany is spending six times as much as ourselves upon increased armaments! . . . As far as this year is concerned and I fear also as far as the next, we shall not overtake them. . . . Everyone is going away for the holidays soon and when we come back we shall be looking forward to the Coronation. Do not forget that all the time those remorseless hammers are descending day and night and that the Germans—the most warlike and in many ways the most efficient people in Europe—are becoming welded into a tremendous fighting machine, equipped with the most fearful agencies of modern science!"

Look Round The World

Dignity In "Mother Of Parliaments"

AND IMPARTIALITY OF SPEAKER: A COMMONS SCENE

The following account of the House of Commons debate on the unemployment question and the scenes which resulted in the suspension of three members appears in "Time" of August 3:—

Met at 3 p.m. and grew angrier and angrier for 28 consecutive hours debating relief for Britain's jobless until finally the House had to be suspended in its most unruly scene since 1881 when police were called to eject honourable members by force.

The explosion came after brittle overbearing Home Secretary Sir John Simon, long the Empire's highest-paid lawyer, claimed that jobless men will get more benefits from the dole as administered by the National Government than they do in the radical municipality of Glasgow.

"You're lying!" shouted George Buchanan, one of the four Independent Labour Party members in the House. When asked by the Speaker to withdraw, Scot Buchanan cried, "I can't withdraw my remark, even for you, because it's true! The Home Secretary is not telling the truth. He is lying!"

At this the Speaker asked a vote to suspend George Buchanan, but before division could take place Scot Campbell Stephen M.P., also of the Independent Labour Party, got up and said: "His Majesty's Government's supporters are cowardly robbers and murderers of the working class. The Minister of Labour, Mr. Ernest Brown, is a dirty, contemptible little rat who ought to be hounded from public life. The Home Secretary is a lying scoundrel, and I will not sit down and listen to him. The Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, is also a contemptible little rat."

At this furious uproar burst from both sides of the House. Unable to still his bedlam the Speaker got up from the chair and by stalking out suspended the session. Twenty minutes later he stalked back to ask suspension of the Independent Labour Party's Buchanan and Campbell Stephen. This was voted, 248-to-53. Home Secretary Sir John Simon resumed his interrupted speech, and all seemed about to go off smoothly when Frederick Seymour Cocks of the Labour Party rose to face Sir John and declare in calm, measured tones: "This Right Honorable Gentleman we all know to be a liar."

Instead of calling a vote to suspend moderate Labourite Cocks for having committed the same offense as radical Independent Labourites Buchanan and Campbell Stephen, the Conservative occupant of the chair showed favour by merely chiding Mr. Cocks for using the word "liar." Taxed with favouritism, the Speaker snuffed: "I have to deal with cases as I find them." This touched off John McGovern, a third Scottish Independent Labourite fame for having once loudly abused King

George ("Time," February 18, 1935).

"If there is one rule for the Independent Labour Party and another for the Labour Party in this House," shouted Jack in his thickest Scottish burr, "then I say the Home Secretary is a liar!"

Fresh bedlam broke at this but the Speaker grimly got a vote of 262-to-11 suspending Mr. McGovern, who by this time had called King Edward a "despicable individual" who was stinky with his mother Queen Mary. Tempers passed the boiling mark and His Majesty's Loyal Opposition started shouting, "Baby Starvers!" and "Dirty Rats!" at His Majesty's Government as Scot McGovern walked out past Sir John Simon snarling at the impassive Home

(Continued in Col. 5)

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MAJOR ADAMS ACQUITTED

(Contd. from page 14)

fore it and in case it feels any doubt to give the benefit of that doubt to the accused."

Mr. R. P. Thanavala conducted the prosecution. Mr. S. D. Vimala, Bar-at-Law, defended Major Adams.

LENGTHY JUDGMENT

In this case Major U. W. Adams was charged under Sections 279 and 304A of the I.P.C. with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner and with causing the death of Muriel Williams on July 18.

The Magistrate in the course of a lengthy judgment which covered 50 foolscap folios and took half an hour to deliver, observed that the prosecution case was that Muriel and her younger brother set out from their house with their Ayah to go to the school at Upper Colaba to fetch a hat left by the young boy. At about 5 p.m. they met Private Day at some distance away from the junction of Pileo Bunder Road and Upper Colaba.

While Private Day was about the middle of the road, the accused's car came from Wodehouse Road direction and Private Day hurried across the road to avoid being run over. He turned round to see who was the driver and noticed the child Muriel being flung forward by the car in the monsoon rain.

It appears that the sharp point of the left handle of the rear door of the car caught the child's skull over her left ear and flung her forward.

Injuries Caused By Handle

The accused did not stop his car but drove straight on. Immediately thereafter Warrant Officer Levick and his wife came up in their car picked up the child and rushed her to hospital. The child died at 8.30 p.m.

"There could be no doubt" the Magistrate observed "that on the evidence adduced that the injuries were caused by the left handle of the rear door of the accused's car."

The Magistrate then proceeded to deal with the arrest of the accused and the condition in which he was alleged to have been when the police officers visited him in his residence.

Charge Of Drunkenness

The prosecution alleged that the accused was under the influence of liquor when he drove the car and that he drove his car in a very rash and negligent manner.

There is no direct testimony of any witness to show that the accused was actually drunk at the time of the accident but the prosecution rely on the condition in which the accused was found subsequently.

The prosecution also relied on the symptoms observed by the Police officers and Dr. Fanaken of the European General Hospital when they visited the bungalow.

Though drunkenness was not one of the ingredients of the offence under sections 179 and 304-A I.P.C., the question whether a driver of a car was drunk at the time

was of great importance, the Magistrate observed. In all cases of this kind on account of the inference that a Court would draw from that fact alone.

The onus, no doubt, in all criminal cases was upon the prosecution to bring home the charge to the accused and establish by positive evidence of his guilt.

In this case, only eye-witnesses as to the actual accident were Private Day, the Ayah and the Military contractor Bhimji Shivaji. Their evidence threw no light on the question whether the accused was actually drunk at the time of the accident.

The evidence of Inspector Bird, Sergeant Saunders and Dr. Fanaken who saw the accused some time after the accident was that the accused was hopelessly drunk.

Two Hours Later

According to Dr. Fanaken who is an L.M.S.A. of London, the Magistrate stated, the accused must have been under the influence of liquor at least half-an-hour before he examined him. Dr. Fanaken must have examined the accused at 7 p.m.

"If then we assume that the accused was found to be drunk at 7 p.m. can it be inferred that he must have been drunk at about 5 p.m." the Magistrate observed.

There was positive and direct evidence to show that the car was being driven in a normal manner and that the accused gave a warning of his intention to overtake Sergeant Levick.

"Taking these facts into consideration it would be absurd," the Magistrate held "to infer that because the accused was found to be under the influence of liquor at 7 p.m., therefore he must be under the influence of liquor at 5 p.m." Even Dr. Fanaken does not suggest that the accused was under the influence of liquor for 2 hours.

Continuing the Magistrate said: "On the evidence I therefore hold that the accused was not under the influence of drink at the time he was driving his car along Colaba Road at about 5 p.m."

Strictures On Experts

The Magistrate passed severe strictures on the evidence of the experts in the case and declared that "an ounce of fact was worth more than a ton of assumptions." The Magistrate was not inclined to believe the evidence of the Ayah, who was probably not speaking the whole truth.

The evidence of Mr. Goddard, entirely supported the story of the accused and the Court saw no reason to disbelieve him, merely because he happened to be a friend of Major Adams. He was not a hostile witness and told the Court the incident up to the time he was dropped at his residence.

If the witness had not told the whole story, he should have been questioned as to their movements upto 7 p.m. before meeting at Cornaglia's.

Benefit Of Doubt

After discussing the evidence in further detail the Magistrate gave the benefit of doubt to the accused and ordered his acquittal.

HARIJAN COLONY WASHED AWAY

Pathetic Story Of Havoc Wrought By Floods In Bamoli

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, September 9. That the entire Harijan Colony at Bamoli village in North Parbhani has been engulfed and swept away by the recent devastating floods is revealed by the "Garhwal," a local paper of Dehra Dun.

Pandit Anusuya Prasad Bahuguna, Advocate, who is eye-witness to these devastations wrought by the recent floods in which many human lives and cattle have been lost in the course of his communication to the said paper. He says there was a very heavy downpour of rain on the night of August 29 and near Tharali in British Garhwal. Tharali town escaped very narrowly from being swept away by the floods in Pindar.

It took me two hours to reach the shop at Bamoli, only one mile distant from Tharali, all roads having been swept away with landslides at every yard of the hill-side and many new ravines having made their courses throughout the whole colony. The depressed class people at Bamoli have been swept away by the Bamoli ravine resulting in the loss of 21 human lives and all cattle. The flooded ravine had carried away all the Harijans living there.

On the rising of river and its taking a different course, they collected at one place and while they were still thinking of moving to a safer place with their families they were suddenly carried away by the rushing torrent at Plantain Garden below some ten miles were saved.

At another place, Jolia, 171 human lives and five ponies were lost. Their bodies could not be traced. The vicinity carries a pathetic appearance and the whole map is changed. Many more human lives and cattle, says Bahuguna, must have been lost. Two caste Hindus at Bamoli were buried alive under their cattle-sheds which gave way under heavy rains. The loss of cattle and the harm done to the standing crops and cultivated fields by land-slides are indeed very serious calling for immediate relief measures.

The road having been all damaged and blocked, I could with very great difficulty, reach Gwal-dam, only seven miles, in full 14 hours, having had to bridge so many ravines and rivulets which had gushed out overnight by long wooden logs and sometimes by whole trees which had been uprooted and were lying near by it was a very pathetic scene throughout, people moving with their cattle and belongings to safer places for fear of further rain and devastation.

The District Board of Garhwal, he says, will have to make an additional expenditure of one lakh of rupees in clearing and making the roads fit for traffic. The Provincial Government should help people in their hour of distress by making a special grant. Not only land revenue will have to be remitted, but gratuitous relief also will have to be provided.

HEAVY RAINFALL AT BARODA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 9. Last night there were heavy showers and rain continued for the whole night. This morning it started with drizzles and heavy occasional showers.

Reports from adjoining villages also show good rainfall. The sky is very cloudy and the atmosphere was completely monsoonish at the time of writing.

4 INCHES OF RAINFALL AT RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 9. From yesterday noon to this morning, about four inches of rain fell here. It is still raining, and the sky is cloudy. Moreover news is received that in many parts of Kathiawar rain has fallen, so the fear of famine is relieved to a certain extent.

THE REAL POWER BEHIND CONGRESS

Gandhiji Slowly But Surely Returning To Leadership

(From Our Correspondent.)

Commenting on the manifesto recently issued by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress on the forthcoming general elections in India, the "Yorkshire Post" has the following editorial comments to offer to its readers:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may be the President of the Indian National Congress, but he is certainly not its leader. This is proved—if proof were needed—by the long self-contradictory manifesto just issued by the Congress Working Committee.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted all Congressmen to boycott the Legislatures and to decline to take their seats wherever they were elected. The manifesto, on the other hand, enjoins

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN KONKAN

POONA, Sept. 9.

The depression over Central India has moved slightly north-westwards and lies this morning near Neemuch. It has caused strong monsoon in West Central India, Gujarat and South Rajputana.

The Bay monsoon has been active in Burma and generally in North-west India, while the Arabian Sea branch has strengthened in the Konkan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, Central Provinces, Gujarat and Konkan; local in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in West Rajputana, South Hyderabad, Malabar, South-east Madras, and the North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are: Cox's Bazaar and Bhavnagar 6 each; Tankhala 5; Rajkot and Khandala 4 each; Gwa, Silchar, Dehra Dun, Ahmedabad and Mahabaleswar 3 each; Bhopal, Udaipur, Desai 2 each; Yamethin and Sialkot 1 1/2 each.

FORECAST: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in West Central India and Gujarat and United Provinces, East and West Punjab. The monsoon will also be active in the Konkan, Burma, and North-east India generally.—A. P.

Fort Gets Over Six Inches During 24 Hours Ending Wednesday Morning

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rain which set in vigorously yesterday afternoon, continued in the evening unabated, except for a brief interval at about 4 p.m. At night the rain stopped, but at midnight a regular downpour started, which continued till the early hours of the morning.

To-day, however, the sky cleared over the city and fine weather conditions prevailed in the morning. The sky was over-cast with clouds throughout the day with occasional and indifferent sunshine.

Last evening and night, the low-lying areas of the city were under a sheet of water, which subsided this morning.

Highest In Fort

Rainfall during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day was 2.15 inches in Colaba, 6.6 inches in the Fort area, 4.4 inches at Byculla and 3.84 inches at Matunga.

The maximum temperature for the same period was 83.8 degrees and the minimum temperature was 74.5 degrees. In both instances, the temperature was one degree below normal.

Rainfall since the beginning of June was 54.29 inches at Colaba, 67.61 inches in the Fort area, 57.16 inches at Byculla and 57.81 inches at Matunga.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.38 inches. Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees. Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees (2 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.5 degrees (1.0 below normal). Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 p.c. Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour. Total movement of wind in 24 hours 242 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour. Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. the whole sky cloudy eq. 10/9.

Rain in 24 hours 2.15 inches. Total rainfall during the month 4.20 inches. Weather Remark.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-9-36.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.90 inches, and a compensated aneroid 29.70 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Congressmen to take their seats. They are to co-operate with the Legislatures in order to destroy them.

Who is the real power behind Congress? Mr. Gandhi is working among the Harijans in Wardha, an inaccessible village in the heart of the Central Provinces. Frequently the Working Committee meet there. Mr. Gandhi is not a member of this committee. He professes to have finished with politics. But he is not above giving his old colleagues some strong advice.

OPPOSED TO CONTROL OF MOTOR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

"Motors Not The Only Competitor To Railway"

SIMLA Sept. 7.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. Nurmahomed Chinoy, Chairman of the Motor Manufacturers and Importers Association, Bombay, and Mr. W. W. Ladden, representing the Madras Motor Vehicles and Allied Merchants Association, who are here in Deputation along with representatives of other provincial associations interested in the Motor Transport Industry in India, to place the point of view of the industry before Members of the Legislative Assembly, have issued the following statement:—

"Our mission to Simla has succeeded to the extent that the Motor Vehicles Bill is being circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by December 31st. The Bill attempts to make serious inroads in the economy of those engaged in motor transport and its auxiliary branches. At a representative meeting of the Motor Transport interests held in Simla on the 3rd September we have attempted to indicate the lines of our opposition to the Bill.

One-Sided Measure.

It is needless to point out that we are not opposed to the regulation or control of motor transport as such, but are of the opinion that the motor vehicle is not the only competitor to railways, and therefore all other forms of transport including the inland steamship companies and even aviation will have to be regulated so that the object of the Government might be best served. Moreover, as pointed out by Mr. F. E. James in the Legislative Assembly on Friday, control of motor transport should proceed 'pari passu' with the control of

railway finances. While we recognise that regulation of motor transport is necessary and legislation may be needed towards the improvement of road services and healthy development of road transport as an integral part of the internal communications system of the country, we cannot but view with concern the several features of the present Government measure which seeks to compel by indirect means the diversion of traffic from normal economic channels to railways. Any attempt therefore at piecemeal legislation which does not take into account the potentialities of other forms of transport in the immediate future is sure to lead to dislocation of the motor transport industry, which has proved helpful to the people in the countryside.

Our general observations on the main features of the Bill have been outlined in the report published in the Press of the proceedings held last week. We trust that all those interested in the development of an economic motor transport system would set forth their views in clear and unambiguous terms so that the Government may be enabled to redraft the Bill on lines which would be acceptable to all interests concerned.

Central Organisation

In spite of the fact that large sums of money have been invested in this industry in India, it is however not yet well organised, and therefore steps are now being taken to bring into being at a very early date at all important centres throughout the country organisations which will be representative of those engaged in the motor transport and its allied industries.

A Central Organisation which can claim to speak on behalf of the industry as a whole, has already been formed with Mr. Nurmahomed Chinoy as President with offices at Bombay.—A.P.

W. I. A. A.

DINNER, DANCE and CABARET

AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

on

Wednesday, the 16th September, at 8.30 p.m. (S. T.)

Members are advised to book their tables immediately to avoid disappointment

Charges are as usual: Rs. 4/- per head

Plans at W.I.A.A. Offices, 8, Queen's Road.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Night, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Sias-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists.



SWASTIK MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the All-India Medical Conference Exhibition 1934. Also awarded Gold Medal at the Industrial Exhibition 1935.

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

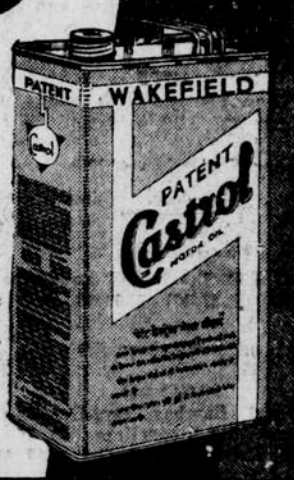
One of the safest, and surest ways to keep clean inside is to take a regular dose of Castor Oil. And there's no better, no purer castor oil obtainable in India than Swastik Medicinal Castor Oil. It is used in many of the largest hospitals and Government institutions... it is tasteless and odourless... gentle in action and guaranteed 100 per cent pure. For grown-ups and children alike there is no better method of internal cleanliness.

RECOMMENDED FOR THE FORD

WAKEFIELD PATENT Castrol MOTOR OIL

REDUCES CYLINDER WEAR

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER



BUYING PEACE AND LOSING HONOUR

(Continued from Page 6)

never would be a war, if one were always prepared to let a resolute aggressor have his way.

The German Social Democrats in their concentration camps have the solace that their country was spared a civil war.

Geneva surveying the ruins of the League of Nations, has a clear conscience, it shed no blood, it merely let it be split.

It turned the other cheek to Japan; but China was buffeted. And so it will be in Spain.

Price Of Peace

We, too, who every May Day call on the world's workers to unite, can sit passive, as blameless neutrals, while the Fascist International destroys a democracy advancing gallantly towards Socialism.

Yes, one can always have peace, if one is prepared without a struggle to fling to the armed enemy first democracy, then Socialism, and finally civilisation itself.

But what sort of peace will it be when Fascism holds the workers of a Continent in slavery and darkens the sky with the wings of its bombing 'planes'?

At some point in this long retreat of the democracies, some threatened Power, driven to bay, will resist, perhaps France, perhaps Russia. You can still have peace, if you turn your back on her struggles. Finally it will be our turn to go under alone.

There will be no peace until we stand united to defend what we hold dear. Cowardice and disunion invite aggression.

The free nations who still stand with their heads high above the Fascist tide must form their international People's Front.

In the meantime, let us resist

MULTI-MILLIONAIRE VICTIM OF INSOMNIA

To Be Treated By London Specialist

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

From a cable message received here, it is understood, a London health specialist, who is the Director of a firm of manufacturers of Electro-Medical appliances, has decided to come to Calcutta at his own expense to treat Mr. Ramjidas Bajoria, a multi-millionaire of the city, who had offered a reward of Rs. 20,000 to anyone, curing him of insomnia.

The specialist is expected to reach Bombay on September 24 by the s.s. "Mondavia"—United Press.

Attempt To Handcuff M. R. Masani Fails

(Continued from Page 14)

such as Munshi Ahmed Din and Mubarak Ali Sagar and has very intimate contact with the peasant masses. The prospects of the growth of the party are bright but unity among the workers of the party is necessary.

"There are still some Socialists in the province, who are not members of our party and belong to the Radical League. Day before yesterday in Lahore an agreement was signed between their representatives and those of the Socialist Party and I hope it will be implemented. I feel that our party in the Punjab is rendering a service by widening the social basis of the Congress in the Punjab and bringing it into more intimate touch with peasant masses."—United Press

this treacherous neutrality with indignant contempt, and send our gifts to succour our comrades in Spain.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Gold Weak And Silver Quiet But Wheat And Tin Firm

On Wednesday cross rates were marked down further. NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY. New York cotton was firm at first but the advance was not maintained. The closing tone was slightly easy.

GOLD WEAK
London gold was weak but silver was quiet.

SILVER FIRM
Wheat ruled firm on broader outside interest. Hemp was very firm. Tin also was strong.

SECURITIES STEADY
The London Stock Exchange displayed less activity. Giltedged securities were steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936	
Previous closing	New York, Sept 9
Today's opening	12.19
Difference	+0.05
Today's closing	12.10
Difference	-0.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936	
Previous closing	Liverpool, Sept 9
Today's opening	6.50
Difference	-0.01
Today's closing	6.50
Difference	-0.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 9
Cotton continued to forge ahead on scattered buying by trade interests as a result of smallness of Bureau figures but the general demand was somewhat slow with very little export enquiry. However underlying conditions appeared quite healthy with the continuance of unfavourable weather news furnishing strength to the market.

Operations in October commenced at 12.19 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying while prices further improved on renewed trade buying influenced by favourable situation in the textile industry with October rising to 12.21.

The market was unable to maintain the initial advance and the closing tone was slightly easy.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.10 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 9	
Following were the opening ranges:	
October (11.62-11.60)	12.19-12.18
December (11.60-11.58)	12.19-12.19
January (11.64-11.63)	12.21-12.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 9	
Following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.:	
American October (6.23)	6.53
American December (6.18)	6.33
Egyptian October (10.21)	10.57
Egyptian November (10.06)	10.42

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 9
Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 220 and Rs. 218.4 at night. The rate at 10.30 p.m. was Rs. 218.4 with New York futures about 4 points down.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 9
The rate at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:
Tin (£101 3/4 buyers £102 1/4 sellers) £194 buyers £194 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£118 1/2 buyers £118 3/16 sellers. Firm) £17 15/16 buyers £18 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£43 to £43 1/2) £43 to £43 1/4.
Glasgow Iron (£78) £78.

TEA	
Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2	
Indian Pekoe higher (2-9) 2-9	
Carlon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 1/2	
Carlon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9	

JUTE	
New Crop September October (£17 1/4 sellers) £17 3/16 paid and sellers	
Dunlop Sent (£20 1/4) £20 1/4 sellers	
Lightning September (£19 sellers) £19	

RUBBER	
Spot (7 5/8) 7 5/8 paid and buyers	
Forward (7 11/16) 7 11/16 paid and value	

LINSEED	
Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (£12 3/4 sellers)	
Linseed Calcutta Sept-Oct (£13 11/16 sellers)	
Linseed La Plata September (£11 7/8 sellers)	
Groundnuts Coromandel October (£15 3/8 sellers)	
£15 5/8 sellers	

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations	
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	New York, Sept 9
Previous closing	5.05 13/32
Today's opening	5.06 5/16
Today's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.05 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	
Previous closing	London, Sept 9
Today's opening	5.05 9/16
Today's closing	5.05 7/16
Difference	+0.00 3/8

FRANC RATE	
Previous closing	London, Sept 9
Today's opening	76.78
Today's closing	76.78
Difference	+0.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 9
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.05 7/16 and then improved to and closed at 5.05 13/16 on better support with very steady tendency.

Franc opened at 76.78 and then weakened to and closed at 76.84 on heavy selling pressure but intervention held in check downward fall.

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept 9
The following cable information was received from London to-night:
"India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 9	
Spot	19 3/8d. 19 9/16d.
Forward	19 3/8d. 19 9/16d.
The market was quiet.	

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 9	
Gold per fine ounce (£6-17-10 1/2)	
66-17-5 1/2	

DISCOUNTS	
3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16	
to 9/16 per cent.	
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16	
to 5/8 per cent	
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent	

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 9	
3-30 p.m.	
Paris on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8	
Paris on London (5-7 5/8) 5-8 1/2	
New York on Bombay (38-63) 38-19	
Berlin on Bombay (0-94 3/8) 0-94 3/4	
London on Milan (64-18) 64-31	
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32	
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16	

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 9
Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.12 3/8. Prices advanced on scattered local buying and broader outside interest influenced by better cables from abroad.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 9
Liverpool wheat opened steady 11th October at 89 3/4 and December 89. Trading was somewhat more active on better enquiry influenced by encouraging outside cables with good business passing.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept 9	
11-30 p.m.	
Gold ready	48 9/0
Silver 1st settlement	48 9/6
Silver 2nd settlement	48 11/0
Gold ready	33 15/9
Gold 1st settlement	33 15/9
Gold 2nd settlement	33 15/6
Sovereigns	21 11/6

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 9
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed today at 299 1/8 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 9
General business was less active. Markets were generally unfavourably influenced by unsettled position of foreign exchanges. Industrials were generally rather irregular. Internationals and Kafirs were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8) £84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 7/8) £118 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/4) £107 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-9
Marka and Spencer Ord (£4 1/2) £4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/8) dol 7 1/8
Musical Industries (23-3) 23-3
Princhin Johnson (49-3) 49-3
Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (3-9) 3-9
Realisation 1930 (£30) £30
Dunlop Rubber (26-3) 26-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Ford Motors (34-0) 34-6
Cables and Wireless (£6) £6
British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 123-1 1/2
Carreus A (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (168 1/4) 168 3/4
P and O S N Company Debt (£28-9) 28-9
Di.illers (109-6) 109-9
Bredford Dyers (7-9) 7-9
British Celanese (11-9) 11-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-6) 53-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-4 1/2) 54-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6) 7-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (53-1 1/2) 53-4
Inter Nickels (£35 1/8) £36 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-0) 9-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6)	7-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (35-1)	1
34-9	
Inter Nickels (£35 1/8)	£56 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-0)	9-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£104)	£104

INDIAN LOANS

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£111 7/8) £111 7/8
--

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-6) 20-6
Donora Tea (47-6) 47-6
Empire of India Ceylon (20-6) 20-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-0
Gula Kelampungan (28-1 1/2) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tinto (£14 1/2) £15 1/2
New Modder (40-0) 40-0
East Rand Proprietors (65-3) 65-3
Rand Mines (1-1 1/4) £1-1 1/4
Spring Mines (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (45-9) 45-0
Anglo Iranian (31-1 1/2) 31-5
Burma Oil (101-1 1/2) 102-6
Mexican Eagle (20-4 1/2) 20-0
Shell Transport (£111 7/8) £111 1/4
Royal Dutch (£40) £40 1/4

HOME MAIL SHARES

Great Western (£51 1/2) £52 1/4
London & S. Eastern (£28) £28
N. E. R. Delf (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
London & Paris 5 per cent (£135 5/8) £135 5/8
London Transport 'C' Stock (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The following were the opening rates:
General Motor (dol 68) dol 68 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 5/8) dol 39 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 72 1/4) dol 72 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 140 3/8) dol 140 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

General Marking Down Of Prices

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Sept 9
Stock Exchange—Foreign exchange uncertainties had an unsettling effect on the markets, while the appearance of selling pressure towards the close resulted in a general marking down of prices in which recent favourites were chief sufferers. Sudan plantations appreciated sharply in response to the Bullish American Bureau Report but closed under the best.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Among commodities cotton after activity became quieter values yielding a part of yesterday's gains. Wheat was firm and home very firm on reports that the low grade production has recently shown a sharp contraction. Copper after easing on the announcement of five per cent increase of production on October 1, rallied sharply.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES UNSETTLED
Among foreign exchanges sterling was again strong in terms of gold currencies particularly franc which after considerable fluctuation and despite heavy intervention by the British Government lost ten centimes on the day. Dollar registered movement parallel to franc.

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 9	
Wheat September	5 0/6
Wheat January 1937	4 15/9
Linseed September	7 8/9
Linseed May 1937	7 8/9
The tone was quiet	

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).
Bombay, Sept 9
Rates at 11-0 a.m. 7 9/3
Rates at 12-0 noon 7 8/9
Rates at 3-0 p.m. 7 8/9
Rates at 4-0 p.m. 7 9/9
Rates at 10-0 p.m. 7 9/3

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 9th September 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,54,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-9 allotted approximately 76 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Rs. 98/9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 15th September 1936. Successful tenders should make payment on Friday the 18th September 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 4th September 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,45,50,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, for the 4th September 1936.

LIABILITIES
Rs.
Capital paid up 5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund 5,00,00,000
Deposits:—
(a) Government* 7,52,30,000
(b) Banks 30,38,76,000
(c) Others 39,98,000
Bills Payable 10,83,000
Other Liabilities 1,38,57,000
Rupees 49,93,44,000

ASSETS	
Notes	37,04,00,000
Rupee Coin	7,87,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,22,000
Bills Discounted—	
(a) External	23,000
(b) Govt. of India	Nil
Treasury Bills	3,69,92,000
Balances held abroad**	3,00,00,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	3,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	39,00,000
Investments	5,19,52,000
Other Assets	6,20,000
Rupees	49,93,44,000

*Includes £33,500 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.
**Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 4th day of September 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	
Notes held in the Banking Department	37,04,00,000
Notes in circulation	163,49,57,000
Total Notes issued	202,44,67,000

ASSETS

ASSETS	
A. Gold Coin and Bullion—	
(a) Held in India	41,53,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,36,38,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,71,000
Total of A	111,73,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	67,31,83,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	23,39,46,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	202,44,67,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities	55.194 per cent.

Argentine Linseed

Buenos Aires, Sept. 8	
September	15.31
October	15.31
November	15.29

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Bankura of 1886 Reg. tons Capt. J. W. Milne arrived from Kowloon via Bushire, Bahrain, Dubai, Henjam, Bunder-abbas, Muscat, Charbar, Gwadar, Panni, Ormara and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's s.s. Storviken of 2936 Reg. tons Capt. K. Lied arrived from Moulinein via Rangoon, Colombo, Coochin, Ponani with cargo of rice and timber.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's s.s. Moncalleri of 3533 Reg. tons Capt. G. Pannorelli arrived from Genoa via Italian Coast Ports, Port Said, Suez, Massawa, Jibuti, Karachi, Bedi Bunder and Marmagoa with general cargo.

DEPARTURE

Graham's Trading Coy's s.s. Castalia of 4171 Reg. tons Capt. P. M. Henderson sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool via Aden with passengers and in Ballast.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's s.s. Jalayama of 3080 Reg. tons Capt. P. L. Matchos sailed for Moulinein via Ballast.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Barla of 1889 Reg. tons Capt. E. Shephard sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers entered for loading on 9-9-36.
S.S. Braunfels (L.E.) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.
S.S. Bankura (M.M. & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Veraval and Karachi.
S.S. Varela (M.M. & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S.S. Strathaird (M.M. & Co.) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.
S.S. Soudan (M.M. & Co.) for China and Japan Ports via Colombo.
S.S. Jalarashmi (Scindia S. N. Co.) for Madras.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 9	
Wheat	6,442 Cwts.
Linseed	22,830
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	216
Gingellyseed	47
Groundnuts	2,754
Castorseed	91
Rice	19,447
Myrabollams	1,200
Tomato	3,186
Mowraeed	342
Jowar	468
Barley	1,779
Beijre	26,469
Indian Sugar	1,990
Coal	1,990

Mercantile Bank Of India Ltd.

Bombay, Sept. 9.
The local office of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. had received telegraphic advice from London office intimating that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend for the half-year ending 30 June at the rate of 12 per cent per annum less Income Tax.

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	
Receipts to date	610,000
Receipts Yesterday	63,000
Exports to date	27,000
Stock at Ports	134,000
Stock at Interior	117,000
Towns 3-3-36	74,000
Visible Supply	331,000
Quantity in sight	86,000
Quantity out of sight	78,000
5-3-36	79,000

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 8	
September	88 3/4d.
December	87 5/8d.
March	84 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 8	
September	1.11 5/8c.
December	1.10 3/4c.
May	1.09 1/2c.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 9	
Groundnuts February	41 7/9
Castorseed Sept.	32 12
Castorseed January	34 13/6
Castorseed September	31 4/0
Cottonseed May	22 1/0

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 9th September 1936, tenders to the amount of £1,830,000 at 1s. 6

Sensational Rise In Cotton Prices BUREAU SHOWS HEAVY DETERIORATION IN CROP Advance Checked By Hedge Selling And Realising

BOMBAY, September 9.

Unexpectedly bullish U. S. Cotton Crop Report influenced heavy short covering and trade buying, which resulted in a sensational rise of about 3 dollars per bale on the New York Cotton Market on Tuesday.

Private estimates indicated a decrease from 6-1/2 to 10-1/2 lakhs of bales, but the official report indicated heavy deterioration of about 13-12 lakhs of bales. The indicated crop is 11,121,000 bales. Condition 59.1 per cent. Area left for harvest 29,720,000 acres and Yield per acre 179.2 lbs. Ginnings prior to 1st September 1,374,000 bales. The estimated area for harvest indicates an abandonment of 2.3 per cent.

The situation has materially changed since August. Improvements in the Eastern Belt were offset by crop damage from Mississippi, Tennessee to West Texas and Oklahoma caused by extremely hot, dry weather especially in Oklahoma and North-West Texas, where many fields were a complete failure. Prospects have improved from Alabama to the East, but owing to various stages of development, the outturn depends upon the date of the first frost.

Weevil damage was relatively light except in parts of South Texas, where losses were locally heavy. Heat and dryness in the Western Belt caused excessive shedding and prevented the full development of remaining bolls of which many opened prematurely.

In placing the U.S. cotton crop, at 11,121,000 Bales, the Agricultural Department administered a sensation as the figure proved to be far away from the average expectation and even ardent bull must have been surprised. The severe damage done by excessive heat proved to be in excess of average expectation, and cotton prices recorded a smart rise of 72 points within 45 minutes after the release of the official report.

The report is very bullish and has completely changed the outlook for prices. The report was followed by considerable short covering and impressive trade buying but later there was heavy hedge selling and realising which checked the rise.

The world carry over of cotton is showing steady fall and the supply of the new crop seems about 2 million bales less than the annual need of the world. In view of movement of the crop, we may have dull markets in near future. Heavy short covering has weakened the technical position of the market.

"Sensationally bullish" was the description applied by the New York market to the Government report and orders poured in from every source with sentiment apparently more constructive. The market opened at a rise of 11 points with October 11.62 but before the report there was some liquidation which resulted in a decline of 12 points from the opening level and October was quoted 11.50 which was lowest level for the day. After the Bureau report prices advanced by leaps and bounds and a rise of 73 points from the lowest level was registered and October was quoted 12.23 which was the highest level reached at noon. In the afternoon there was heavy Southern hedge selling and realising and prices declined 9 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 63 to 49 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 63 points at 11.50.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also strong and closed at a rise of 61 to 60 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 62 points at 12.53c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with October 6.29. The market was quiet and waiting with hedging and pre-Bureau liquidation. Bureau report being very bullish there was new speculative buying and short covering with profit taking and straddle selling. The market closed at a net rise of 30 to 22 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 6.63d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 10 points. At the close October was quoted 5.50, January 5.48 and March 5.48.

Egyptian ring was fairly firm with active buying. Sakels futures closed 24 to 21 points up and Uppers futures were 32 to 31 points higher.

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 7 points to a decline of one point.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (12-38 p.m.) 12.23+72
N. Y. October Lowest (11-38 a.m.) 11.50-61
Liverpool October Highest 6.39+39
Liverpool October Lowest 6.22-08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received today the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Think well of the market and would keep long.
Liverpool.—Report is considered very

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, September 9.
Following a rise of 63 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 221-4 for Broach A/M. delivery. In view of bullish Bureau report the feeling was better but selling by Indore operator to the extent of about ten thousand bales, prices declined to Rs. 219-8. Later on when selling was under prices rallied to Rs. 220-4 under fresh speculative buying and covering. The undertone of the market was good. Liverpool market was due to open unchanged and the market opened at a decline of one point. The local market was quiet but steady but later on Liverpool market was reported 6 points up and with renewed buying prices improved to Rs. 220.12 for Broach A/M. delivery. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A/M 220-0-0
Omra D/J. 197-0-0
Bengal D/J. 159-0-0

Ready Cotton Sales

Bombay, Sept. 9
105 Langli and Co. Bhilwara 294
95 Langli and Co. Mandusar 200
59 Langli and Co. Botad 188
290 Narshi Nagshi Panduram 17 on
390 Narshi Nagshi Panduram 17 on
50 Narshi Nagshi Wardha 17 on
35 Gokaldas Dossa Panduram 208
104 Kanji Shiji Gondal 198 3/4
34 Sharad Copar Jajpurkacho 137 1/2
36 A Damodar Dholi old 122
21 A Damodar Madhavgunj 122
13 A Damodar Asarwa old 125

Ready Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept. 9.
C.P. 1 Fine 215.217
C.P. 2 Fine 208.210
Arvi Fine 208.210
Ellichpur Fine 208.210
Berar Fine 208.210
Khamgaon Fine 208.210
Mulapur Fine 208.210
Khandesh Fine 208.210
Jalna/Sailu 208.210
Dargah Sanavadi 208.210
Mathia 208.210
Broach 208.210
Dholera 208.210
Punjab/American 208.210
Sindh-American 208.210
Cambodia 208.210
Compta 208.210
Westerns 208.210
Miraj 208.210
Jagadia Ankleswar 208.210
Surat 208.210
Navsari 208.210
Kampla 208.210

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 9
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed bales
Yesterday. This year
Khandesh 15 671
Central India 7 671
Berar 195 693
Central Provinces 253
Total Omras 217 1,306
Dholera 84
N.W. Provinces 92 92
Rajputana 92 92
Sind Punjab 197 612
Broach 264 268
Compta and Dharwar 605
Westerns Northern 389
Egyptian and African 1,585
Total 869 5,371

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 3rd Sept
In full-pressed bales
Yesterday. This year
Europe 2,935 356
Japan and China 2,692 329
Coast Ports 329
Up-country by Rail 1,306
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan 5,965
Total 4,697 8,147

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 8.
Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe, Jan/ Feb. sellers 32.9
Wheat, Barletta Russo Nominal
Wheat, South Australian Sept/ Oct. sellers 38.6

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Sept. 8.
Linsed, La Plata Hull C. I. F. Sept. sellers 411/17.6
Linsed, Calcutta London C. I. F. Sept/Oct. sellers 413/13.9
Linsed, Bombay London C. I. F. Sept/Oct. sellers 414/1.3
Rupessed, Toria Hull Cont. C. I. F. Sept/Oct. sellers 413/5.0
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C. I. F. Sept/Oct. sellers 412/15.0

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.
October, 12.14+63
December, 12.15+62
January, 12.16+59
March, 12.15+57
May, 12.17+49
July, 12.12+51
Middling Spot, 12.54+63.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.
October, 12.12+62
December, 12.11+61
January, 12.13+61
Middling Spot, 12.53+60.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports, 66,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain, 2,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent, 5,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.
F. G. F. Sakellariadis, 10.48
October, 10.33
November, 10.33
January, 9.99
March, 9.76
May, 9.56
July, 9.40
August, 9.40
Middling Spot, 10.26

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.
Broach, Fully Good, 5.38
(God Staple), 5.38
Fine (Good Staple), 5.53

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, September 9.
Yesterday London Gold prices declined 3d. to £6-17-10-1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 21 points up at 76.78 Dollar Sterling. Cross rate was placed at 5.05-13/32. London Silver market was steady at a rise of 1/16d. at 19 5/8d. Montreal Silver futures were 10 points up and New York Silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 12 3/8.

Ready

Bombay, Sept. 9.
September 44.92+10
October 44.97+10
March 45.02+10

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 8.
September 44.92+10
October 44.97+10
March 45.02+10

N. Y. Silver

New York, Sept. 8.
September 44.92+10
October 44.97+10
March 45.02+10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 8.
September 44.92+10
October 44.97+10
March 45.02+10

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 9
London Market—
Standard Copper Cash 239-0-0
(Buyers)
Standard Copper 3 months 239-0-0
Electrolytic copper 243-10-0
New York—
Blue Eagle 9.85 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 9.75 cents.
Bombay Market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 32-10-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 40-8-0
Tone—Firm.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Rupee Paper, 31 p.c. 274.
Indian Stock, 3 p.c., 1918 or later, 287-1/2.
Indian Stock, 31, 1931 or later, 299-1/8.
Indian Stock, 41 p.c. 1950/55, 1117.
Consols, 2 1/2 p.c. 284-7/8.
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 p.c. 1961, 107-1/4.
War Loan, 3 1/2 p.c. 1952, 107-3/8.
Funding Loan, 4 p.c. 1960/69, 1118-3/4.
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c. 115-1/8.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, £15-3/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London reg.), £102-1/2.
National Bank of India, £45-3/4.
P. & O. Banking Corporation, £10.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Badwin Mine.—The General Manager reports the following developments:—
The Chinaman Lode No. 4 Level has been crossed West at 1454 feet South exposing 5 1/4 feet of ore assaying Silver per ton 18.9 ozs; Lead 22.8%.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 8.
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 25/7 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Oct./Dec. paid sellers 25/7 1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 8.
Messrs. Bativala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 72
5 p.c. A 29
Amer. Power Pfd. 7 p.c. 21
Columbia Gas 21
American Tel. and Tel. 178
Western Union Tel. 91
Great North Pfd 26
New York Central 45
Northern Pacific 44
Metropolitan 5 1/2 p.c. 103 1/4
Gen. Amr. Transportation 57
Bethlehem Steel 71 1/2
United States Steel 73
Youngtown Sheet 43
Anconada Copper Mining 40
Chrysler 117
General Motors 117
General Electric 47 1/4
Radio Corp. 45
Westinghouse Airbrake 45
St. Oil of N. J. 63
Milan 13 3/4
Bern 101
Amr. Tobacco B 101
Du Pont de Nemours 46 1/2
Chase Bank 41 1/2
National City Bank 105 3/8
Norway 6 p.c. 106 1/8
Copenhagen 4 1/2 p.c. 1933 104 1/2
Sydney 5 1/2 p.c. 1935 94
Broader and stronger market; further advance in General Motors and 1519 3/4 units in August.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 8.
Bank Bills—3 months market rate 9 1/8 per cent to 9 1/8 per cent.
Bank Bills—6 months market rate 5 1/8 per cent to 5 1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills—3 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills—6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 8.
T. T. London on—
New York (Closing rate) 5.05 9/16
Paris 76.78
Berlin 12.57 1/2
Madrid nominal
Amsterdam 7.47 1/4
Brussels 64.31
Milan 15.54
Prague 122.12

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 8.
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 7
Smoked Sheet Standard, ribbed per lb. sellers 10 5/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 8.
Smoked Sheet Standard, ribbed per lb. sellers 10 5/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 9.
3 1/4 per cent 1945/52 New Loan 101/3/0
3 per cent 1931/34 104/1
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Cash 99.11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/12
4 per cent 1943 111/8
4 per cent 1960/70 115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 100
5 per cent 1940/43 111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/12
5 1/2 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/2
4 per cent 1933/35 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 125/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 167/9
CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE
4 per cent B.P.T. 1947 111/8
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 110/12
5 per cent M. Deb. 1980 119/4
6 per cent M. Deb. 1934 131
4 per cent N.P.I. 1953 130/4
6 1/2 per cent B.I.T. 1937 103/8
Note—3 1/2 per cent Government paper ruled quiet but steady to-day with forward quoted at Rs. 99/9.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 9.
C. RATES—
D. D. 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T. T. D. D. Sept. 1/6 1/32
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D. D. 1/6 5/32 Jan. 9/16
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan. 7/32
NEW YORK—
B.C. Rate T. T. 265 1/8
Banks selling T. T. 263 1/8
Banks buying T. T. 260 7/8
PARIS—
Banks selling T. T. 577
Banks buying T. T. 587
JAPAN—
Banks selling T. T. 77 5/8
Banks buying T. T. 77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D. D. 56 1/4
Banks buying D. D. 55 7/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D. D. 83
Banks buying D. D. 80
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D. D. 156 1/4
Banks buying D. D. 156 1/4
HELIAN—
Banks selling D. D. 93 1/2
Banks buying D. D. 93 1/2
HONG KONG—
Banks selling D. D. 93 1/2
Banks buying D. D. 93 1/2
NEW YORK LONDON—
8th instant 5.05 3/8
9th instant 5.05 3/8
10th instant 5.05 3/8
11th instant 5.05 3/8
12th instant 5.05 3/8
13th instant 5.05 3/8
14th instant 5.05 3/8
15th instant 5.05 3/8
16th instant 5.05 3/8
17th instant 5.05 3/8
18th instant 5.05 3/8
19th instant 5.05 3/8
20th instant 5.05 3/8
21st instant 5.05 3/8
22nd instant 5.05 3/8
23rd instant 5.05 3/8
24th instant 5.05 3/8
25th instant 5.05 3/8
26th instant 5.05 3/8
27th instant 5.05 3/8
28th instant 5.05 3/8
29th instant 5.05 3/8
30th instant 5.05 3/8
31st instant 5.05 3/8
32nd instant 5.05 3/8
33rd instant 5.05 3/8
34th instant 5.05 3/8
35th instant 5.05 3/8
36th instant 5.05 3/8
37th instant 5.05 3/8
38th instant 5.05 3/8
39th instant 5.05 3/8
40th instant 5.05 3/8
41st instant 5.05 3/8
42nd instant 5.05 3/8
43rd instant 5.05 3/8
44th instant 5.05 3/8
45th instant 5.05 3/8
46th instant 5.05 3/8
47th instant 5.05 3/8
48th instant 5.05 3/8
49th instant 5.05 3/8
50th instant 5.05 3/8
51st instant 5.05 3/8
52nd instant 5.05 3/8
53rd instant 5.05 3/8
54th instant 5.05 3/8
55th instant 5.05 3/8
56th instant 5.05 3/8
57th instant 5.05 3/8
58th instant 5.05 3/8
59th instant 5.05 3/8
60th instant 5.05 3/8
61st instant 5.05 3/8
62nd instant 5.05 3/8
63rd instant 5.05 3/8
64th instant 5.05 3/8
65th instant 5.05 3/8
66th instant 5.05 3/8
67th instant 5.05 3/8
68th instant 5.05 3/8
69th instant 5.05 3/8
70th instant 5.05 3/8
71st instant 5.05 3/8
72nd instant 5.05 3/8
73rd instant 5.05 3/8
74th instant 5.05 3/8
75th instant 5.05 3/8
76th instant 5.05 3/8
77th instant 5.05 3/8
78th instant 5.05 3/8
79th instant 5.05 3/8
80th instant 5.05 3/8
81st instant 5.05 3/8
82nd instant 5.05 3/8
83rd instant 5.05 3/8
84th instant 5.05 3/8
85th instant 5.05 3/8
86th instant 5.05 3/8
87th instant 5.05 3/8
88th instant 5.05 3/8
89th instant 5.05 3/8
90th instant 5.05 3/8
91st instant 5.05 3/8
92nd instant 5.05 3/8
93rd instant 5.05 3/8
94th instant 5.05 3/8
95th instant 5.05 3/8
96th instant 5.05 3/8
97th instant 5.05 3/8
98th instant 5.05 3/8
99th instant 5.05 3/8
100th instant 5.05 3/8

BANKS

Bombay, Sept. 9.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9) 283 12
500 Bombay Cotton 10 0
250 B'by Dyeing (Rs. 25) 656 4
250 Bradbury 62 0
100 Century (nil) 125 10
100 Central India (Rs. 4) 225 10
100 Colaba (nil) 121 14
100 Coorla 90 0
250 David 60 0
250 Dawn 287 8
E. E. D. Sassoon (nil) 0 2
100 Finlay (nil) 112 8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8) 190 0
100 Hindustan (Rs. 75) 1,620 0
100 Indore (nil) 35 10
100 Khataur 57 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8) 216 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8) 570 0
100 Madhavji 6 8
250 Madras United 25 0
1000 Moraji (nil) 600 0
50 Model 40 0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2) 85 10
200 New Great (nil) 125 0
100 Oosmanshahi (nil) 54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10) 262 8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil) 35 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 60) 1,840 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-8) 63 2
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4) 166 4
100 Swan (nil) 80 0
25 Tata (nil) 9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30) 1,100 0
1000 Westing 800 0

CEMENTS

Bombay, Sept. 9.
100 Bundi (Rs. 1-6) 35 4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5) 123 10
160 Indian (Rs. 24) 483 2
40 Kanti del. (101-15) 2030 0
100 Kanti del. (101-15) 355 0
75 Khakha (Rs. 7) 270 0
100 Punjab (Rs. 12) 25 4
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-3) 431 1
70 United (Rs. 2-8) 140 8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12) 13 8
15-75 New India (1-4) 44 4
200 Oriental (125) 5310 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8) 7 6
100 Ahmedabad Old (6) 186 14
1000 Andhra Valley (45) 1,662 8
10 Almer (As. 4) 13 14
40 B'by Tram (2-8) 165 5
100 Bombay Suburban 215 0
10 Broach 12 14
100 Karachi (4) 247 8
100 Poona (Rs. 4) 247 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8) 200 0
100 Tata Hydro (4/8 plus 0/8) 189 1

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 8.
3 per cent 87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1934/39 89 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1935/39 89 1/8
4 1/2 per cent 1935/39 111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1936/39 111 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47 115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52 102 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 1/4
5 1/2 per cent War Loan 107 3/8

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Smoked Sheet Standard, ribbed per lb. sellers 10 5/8

LONG LIQUIDATION IN STEEL SHARES

Marked Absence Of Support

The local Share Bazar opened steady to-day, but under long liquidation prices declined. There was a marked absence of any important support and the undertone of the market was quiet.

Sudden weakness in Franc was considered a bearish development, which induced realising in Tata Steel Shares. The declining tendency in Steel Shares influenced scattered liquidation in other Sections, otherwise the session was dull and featureless.

Sharp rise in raw cotton prices was expected to attract some demand for Cotton Mill Shares, but these hopes were not realised. Century Shares opened at Rs. 126 and after improving to Rs. 128 declined to Rs. 125-10. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 662 and closed off to Rs. 656.

Cement Section was quiet. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 483 and declined to Rs. 482-12, which Punjab changed hands at Rs. 25-4. Shahabads were steady at Rs. 481.

There was scattered selling in Hydro-Electric Shares. Andhras opened at Rs. 1,670 and were finished at Rs. 1,662-8. Tata Hydro Shares opened at Rs. 192 and gave way to Rs. 189-1. While Power Shares opened at Rs. 1,630 and gradually declined to Rs. 1,623-12.

Tata Steel ring was easy. Deferreds opened at Rs. 730 and under long liquidation prices declined to Rs. 721, while Ordinary Shares after opening at Rs. 186 declined to Rs. 184-4. Tata Steel Second Pref. were done at Rs. 166.

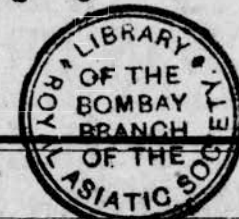
Bellapur Sugars opened at Rs. 203 and were marked down to Rs. 203. Bombay Steams were steady at Rs. 202, but Bombay Burma Shares after opening at Rs. 493 improved to Rs. 495, but later on eased off to Rs. 489-5.

TEXTILE MILLS

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1936



Major Adams Acquitted Not Guilty Of Causing Death Charge Of Drunkenness Not Proved

Absurd To Infer Man Was Drunk At 5 p.m. Because
He Was Found Hopelessly Drunk At 7 p.m.
Is View Of C. P. M.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"In all cases of accident it is easy for an armchair critic to say what should and what should not have been done to avoid this or that eventuality."

Thus observed Sir Hormuzdar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to-day when ordering the acquittal of Major U. W. Adams of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, who was charged with having caused the death of Muriel Williams, the four year old daughter of Quartermaster Sergt. Williams, by a rash and negligent act.

The Magistrate held that the charge of drunkenness had not been established and the only issue left was whether he drove the car in a rash or negligent manner.

On this issue the Magistrate held that "the facts sifted from the evidence and the surrounding circumstances are such that in my opinion they are not inconsistent with the innocence of the accused."

"Negligence is not mere carelessness."

"Under sections 279 and 304 A it must be criminal and not mere such as to afford grounds for relief in a Civil Court."

The Magistrate gave the benefit of doubt on this issue to the accused.

The Court room was filled to its capacity and there were tense moments when the Magistrate critically and minutely examined the evidence of each witness both for the prosecution and defence.

The evidence of the Ayah was exaggerated, the Magistrate observed and it appeared that she was most anxious to give such a version of the accident as would lay the entire blame on the accused and exonerate herself of any negligence. The Magistrate held she was not speaking the whole truth.

Police Expert's Evidence

Referring to the demonstration given by Inspector Chotla, the motor expert, the Magistrate observed, "the police motor expert tried to demonstrate how the car must have been driven at the time. Mr. Vimadala objected to the demonstration."

"Though his objection seemed to me to be valid, I neither stopped the police motor expert nor gave him any order to proceed with the demonstration. He took my silence as acquiescence and drove the car at about 35 to 40 miles. But when he came near the spot he found too perilous to

go straight on, and realising that he could not swerve to his right at the terrific speed he was going, he put on his brakes, making the car give a howling screech and just managed to drive clear of the drain and narrowly missed a buffalo on the other side of the road."

"The demonstration in my opinion," the Magistrate said, "completely refuted the truth of the Ayah's statement and affords an instance of so-called expert's theories and opinion."

"The nature of the injuries and the other circumstances suggest," the Magistrate held, "that the child was not walking straight on nor just close to the Ayah. The front of the car passed over and under the child, and he was run over by the car so that the car could not have been on the extreme edge of the road nor could it have come right straight upon the child from behind."

"It is not the duty of a Court to act the role of a 'Sherlock Holmes' and unravel a crime. The Court has to judge on the facts deposed to by the witnesses be-

(Continued on Page 11).



MAJOR ADAMS (left) LEAVING THE COURT.

DECREE AGAINST G. I. P. RAILWAY

Important Nagpur High Court Decision In Company's Appeal

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

At the High Court to-day Chief Justice, Sir Gilbert Stone, and Hon. Justice Pollock passed an important order expressing separate, but concurring, opinion in the vigorously contested civil suit between Mrs. Rukhmimibai Godbole, wife of the Time-keeper, G. I. P. Railway, who was killed in an accident near Chichonda on the Itarsi-Nagpur section of the Railway some years back and the Railway authorities represented by the Secretary of State for India.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case are that in October, 1928, the Permanent Way Inspector, Patel and the deceased time-keeper went on an unprotected trolley in tunnel No. 7 near Chichonda Railway station just about the time when a Down Passenger was expected to pass through it. The occupants of the trolley found that the engine of the train was approaching, and leapt from it taking shelter in different parts of the walls of the tunnel. The trolley left unprotected on the railway track was smashed by the running engine whose driver does not seem to have noticed its presence. A splinter of the trolley smashed the time-keeper, Godbole, who was hiding in the tunnel in an insecure place and as a result of the injuries sustained he died.

His widow Rukhmimibai sued the G. I. P. Railway under the Fatal Accidents Act claiming Rs. 40,000 as damages.

DECREE OF RS. 26,000.

The trial Court at Beul granted a decree of Rs. 26,000 against the G. I. P. Railway against which order the appeal was filed by the Railway in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur. Messrs. F. H. Staples and M. B. Niyogi, Additional Judicial Commissioners heard the appeal and came to differ on all conclusions of law and facts. Mr. Staples held that there was no negligence on the part of the driver of the Railway administration and that the defence of common employment was available to Railway in bar-

ring the plaintiff in the matter of holding the employer Railway responsible for neglect of the common employee, like the driver. Mr. Niyogi held that defence of common employment was not looked on with favour in England and that the Employer's liability Act reduces its value. He also opined that in view of the conditions in India, this defence should not be allowed to prevail although this defence is a part of Common Law of England.

POINT OF DIFFERENCE The point of difference thus arose as to whether in India, defence of common employment should be allowed to prevail. The Allahabad High Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner Sind, have held in favour of allowing this defence in favour of employers.

The point was then referred to a third Judge.

In the meantime the Judicial Commissioner's Court was succeeded by the present High Court and this point came up for opinion before a Bench composed as above. After hearing the counsel for both the sides the Bench delivered its considered opinion concurring with the view of Mr. Niyogi (now Justice) that such defence should not be allowed to prevail in India as a matter of equity and good conscience. The main appeal by the G. I. P. Railway will now be heard on such points as may seem to be not properly dealt with by the A. J. Cs including the question of awarding damages.

BENARES BOAT DISASTER

Seven Women And Three Men Drowned

BENARES, September 9. Confirmation is now available of the boat disaster. The boat carried 22 persons including three boatmen. It went into deep water in the Ganges, near Chhatarni village on Monday evening while coming from Baiua village to Benares.

Seven women and three men were drowned and the remaining nine passengers and the three boatmen swam to the shore. It appears that the accident oc-

WALK-OUT AFTER WILD CONFUSION Muslim League And Proja Party Differences

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Explaining the reason for their walk-out from the meeting held yesterday afternoon in the residence of the Nawab of Dacca, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, President of the Nikhil Banga Proja Party, in the course of a Press statement said:—"Objections were raised at the meeting by the other side when an amendment that aims and objects, which include the abolition of the zamindari system, of the Proja Party be accepted in toto as aims, objects and programme of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board was being put to vote."

The President ruled that the amendment be put to vote. Some members showed violent temper and protested that the President had no right to put the amendment to vote.

Orderly proceedings became absolutely impossible and we were convinced that they were determined not to accept the Proja Party creed and programme under any circumstances.

There was nothing left for us than to leave the meeting which degenerated into wild confusion by this time."—United Press.

NOCTURNAL ASSAULT ON BOYS

Two Dead; Condition Of Third Precarious

PATNA, Sept. 7.

Mystery surrounds the tragic death of two boys, whose bodies were discovered, one in Paliganj Middle English School Hostel (Patna District) and the other in an open field nearby. A third student, with injuries on his neck inflicted, it is understood, by a razor, has been removed to hospital in a dangerous condition.

All the three, who it is stated, were students of the Bharatpur English High School, are reported to be under 19 years of age, and were residing in Paliganj Middle English School Hostel. The incident is alleged to have taken place on the midnight of Friday last.

The injured student, who was unable to speak on account of his injuries, is reported to have stated in writing that an unknown man entered his room at midnight and attacked him.

No arrests have been made so far. Vigorous Police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

The Nagpur Durga Puja Exhibition Committee is to hold an All-India Exhibition during the Puja Festivals. A feature of our exhibition is that no distinction is made between swadeshi and foreign goods.

curred after the helm of the boat was broken.

The passengers were coming to Benares for a dip in the Ganges on the occasion of Malmas, which has attracted a large number of pilgrims, mostly from the neighbouring villages.—A. P.

Indian Problems Discussed In London In Decisive Struggle Against Imperialism Lies Road To Success

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8.

The following statement has been issued to the Press by the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee:—

It will be recalled that an Indian Political Conference was held in London in the month of July. Representatives of Indian and British organisations and individual delegates discussed the situation in India and the ways and means of furthering the campaign for India's independence in Britain. The full text of the resolutions adopted at the Conference is now available.

INDIAN PROBLEM.

The Conference adopted in all eight resolutions, of which the "Political Resolution" is concerned directly with our movement for complete National Independence. This resolution, which is again split up into several parts lays down that the agrarian problem is the fundamental problem of India to-day, that the poverty of the Indian peasant has reached its lowest level, his average income being 2d. per day per head, and that the Kisan has not only to meet the demands of the British Raj, but also the exorbitant rents and interests of the landlords and the money-lenders. A solution of this problem by reform or parliamentary legislation is impossible; it can be achieved only by the initiative of the exploited masses themselves. The Conference, therefore, rejected the New Constitution.

WAY TO SUCCESS. To achieve success against this offensive the Congress must mobilise the widest strata of the population into a decisive struggle against Imperialism and, accordingly, grant affiliation to workers' and peasants' organisations. Such a Popular Front (civil liberties) should have for its minimum demands:—

1. Release of all political prisoners; 2. Repeal of all repressive laws and restoration of Civil Liberties; 3. Freedom of speech, Press, association; 4. Substantial reduction of land revenue, moratorium

on peasants' debts and security of land tenure; 5. Fixed minimum wage, 8-hour day and social insurance.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Conference re-affirmed the demand for complete independence of India outside the British Commonwealth of Nations and the immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from India. It called for a complementing of the slogan of rejection of the new constitution, by the positive slogan of the Constituent Assembly.

In another part of the resolution, namely, India and the Fight against War and Fascism, the Conference urged all workers and peace-lovers of Britain to realise that their struggle is identical with the liberation movement of the people of India and other colonies.

ESPIONAGE ON STUDENTS.

The Conference demanded removal of disabilities on Indian Seamen in Britain, who, since the Shipping Subsidy Act of 1935, are refused employment in British ships as also effective measures against the present state of humiliations and distress of Indians abroad. The Conference demanded the abolition of the Education Department of the High Commissioner and the dismissal of advisers to Indian Students at British Universities, as they were engaged in anti-Indian activities and espionage on students.

NO OFFICES.

The Conference protested against suppression of civil liberties in India and declared against the acceptance of ministerial offices. It condemned the Fascist conquest of Abyssinia and Japanese aggression in China and wishes the infamous betrayal by the League Powers of Abyssinia, to be known to the world. The Conference, in welcoming the Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress, stated that the real scope of work lay in the ranks of the discontented elements, on the Labour and the Socialist movement.—United Press.

ATTEMPT TO HANDCUFF M. R. MASANI FAILS Service Of Socialist Party In Punjab In Widening Social Basis Of Congress

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8.

Relating the story of his arrest in Lahore, his subsequent release and the behaviour of the Punjab police, Mr. Masani said that Sardar Sampuran Singh, District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, who came to arrest him, insisted on handcuffing him but he threatened to offer resistance. If an attempt was made to handcuff him, and ultimately the police officer yielded. He said other-

wise the behaviour of the police was quite good.

Future Plan.

Asked as to his future course of action with regard to the externment notice, Mr. Masani said that he had decided not to court imprisonment by re-entering the Punjab immediately. He said that "it would not be proper for me to go back to the Punjab without consulting my comrades on the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party. When I was in Lahore, I did not have the opportunity or the time to consult them. So I took this step. I shall now leave it to my party to decide the matter."

Continuing he said: "I had gone to the Punjab on ordinary organization work and felt that the externment order was an unwarranted interference with my normal activities as Secretary of the Party which include visiting various provinces. The order constituted an attempt to isolate the Punjab Congress Socialist Party from the movement in the rest of India. I felt it would not be right to become a passive party to such an attempt."

Questioned about the strength of the Congress Socialist Party in the Punjab and the prospects of its developments, Mr. Masani said:—"The Punjab Congress Socialist Party was only recently affiliated to the All-India Party. It has a very fine band of workers

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—



Mystery Of The "Red Aces"